Christian Reflector.

Fear God and give glory to Him.

All Scripture is profitable. God hath made of one blood all nations of men.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1841.

Vol. 4.-No. 17-Whole No. 148.

CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN

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3-4 P. M., daily, at 92 o'clock A. M.

A. M., or 1 P. M. M., can proceed ving Norwich at 6 Boston or Spring-

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West Brookfield to Three Rivers, Bel-aham to South Had-L. at 3 P. M.; from

rd, on the arrival of artford at 5 \(\frac{1}{2} \) P. M. tford, next morning, or the steamboat to i 1 P. M. This is

Springfield at 8 P. M. sting at Brattleboro' mover, the same day?

o Palmer \$1,10
to Wilbraham 1,30
o Springfield 1,50
o Amherst 2,10
o Northampton 2,30

Road.

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Worcester, Ms. and in New York City,

The paper will be sent to subscribers by MAIL, nucless starensies ordered.

The few advertisements of a general character will be altered addited at the usual rates.

The All Communications, Postage Paid, will be attended to Address Worcester, Mass.

ed to. Address Worcester, Mass.

Dea. WILLIAM CHURCH, No. 228, Hudson street, is appointed Agent for the Christian Reflector, for the City of New York.

Slavery.

FULLER'S REJOINDER.

Beaufort, March 2d, 1841. My Dear brother-I have just returned from Savannah, and read the long letter of Mr. Galusha and your brief remarks upon it. You are quite correct in supposing that I would hardly deem any reply necessary. Indeed what answer could I give without seeming to depart from that meekness and gentleness which become a christian?

The communication of my Rev. correspondent covers ten long columns, about one of which would contain his scripture argument, while the remaining nine furnish a good specimen of that sort of declamation by which the abolitionists at the North accomplish their work of agitation, but which, in my humble judgment, is most unsuited to the grave question now exciting our denomination, and threatening its union, in fact the uni-on of the States, and the existence of our country- Such ebulitions of passion, how can a chrisslaves are under the yoke of unbelievers pay their tian answer, except by silence—silence, not of anger, but of grief, and caused by a conviction that farther remonstrance would be worse than character of God whom we worship may not be character of God whom we worship may not be character of God whom we worship may not be character of God whom we worship may not be useless? What can I say to one who turns his eyes resolutely from the institutions existing at the South, and permitted by the bible; and inveighs against a system which is the pure creaon of his gloomy mind, the spectre which haunts

would be a state of war between the captive and

Yet this is evidently the hideous phantom at which my brother Galusha has gazed until, look where he will, he can see nothing else. And hence those assertions which will cause readers acquainted with facts to pronounce his letter a libel; and which would certainly, if repeated to our servants, awaken no little wonder in their bosoms. We know that our slaves are protected by humane laws from cruelty, and that the murreleter assures us that they are mere chattels, and letter assures us that they are mere chattels, and that the master has irresponsible power to do that the master has "irresponsible power to do any thing to his slave which he has a right to do with his horse!" We know that our slaves not puly receive gifts, but were received to the case of Philemon, and the transfer of the case of Philemon, and the case of Philemon and the case of Philemon, and the case of Philemon and the case of Philemon and the case of Philemon and the case of Philemo with his horse!" We know that our slaves not only receive gifts, but possess property — (and that by a title held as sacred as any other;) indeed they supply our village markets with corn, bacon and poultry, and hundreds of merchants accumulate fortunes by trading with them: yet this letter declares that a slave "can possess nothing, nor acquire anything but what must belong to the master!" In a word, we see our servants to the master!" In a word, we see our servants enjoying the same privileges as were granted (See Jahn's Arch. p. 182,) to those among the (See Jahn's Arch. p. 182,) to the declaration of the case of Philemon; and then turning to McKnight. One case of Philemon; and then to the master! In a word, we see our servants enjoying the same privileges as were granted (See Jahn's Arch. p. 182.) to those among the Hebrews. We behold in them a body of peasantry, happy and attached to their masters; receiting to him. At the same time, being sensible of his fault in running away from his master, he wished to repair that injury by returning to him. At the same time, being sensible of his fault in running away from his master, he wished to repair that injury by returning to him. At the same time, being sensible of his fault in running away from his master, he wished to repair that injury by returning to him. At the same time, being sensible of his fault in running away from his master, he wished to repair that injury by returning to him. At the same time, being sensible of his fault in running away from his master, he wished to repair that injury by returning to him. At the same time, being sensible of his fault in running away from his master, he wished to repair that injury by returning to him. At the same time, being sensible of his fault in running away from his master, he wished to repair that injury by returning to him. At the same time, being sensible of his fault in running away from his master, he wished to repair that injury by returning to him.

ns things without feelings! answer it without saying what I am unwilling to cause it belonged to him to dispose of his own

slavery among the Jews. Now, here is a fact of mankind."

nim to serve as a bond-servant. Dut as a lifety servant, and as a sojourner he shall be with thee, and shall serve thee unto the year of jubilee.—

And then shall he depart from thee, both he and the shall he depart from thee, both he and the shall he depart from thee, both he and the shall he depart from the shall he depart from the shall he depart from the shall he are shall be shall b his children with him, and shall return unto his your behavior towards them.' own family, and unto the possession of his father shall he return. For they are my servants which "ye know that they which are accustomed to

thou shalt have shall be of the heathen that are round you, of them shall ye buy bondmen and "all men are created free and equal," but deny

bondmaids. Moreover of the children of the strangers that do sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy, and of their families that are with Worcester, Ms. and in New York City,

By a Board of Managers, consisting of seven Ministers and
sight Laymen, of the Baptist Denomination; at I wo Dollars
a year, payable always in advance. Individuals or rome
a year, payable always in advance by one hand, shall
panies, paying for six copies in advance by one hand, shall
have a secenth gratis; or so paying for eleven copies, shall
have a secenth gratis; or so paying for eleven copies, shall
have the 12th and 13th gratis; or fifteen, shall have the 16th gratis; or nineteen, shall have the 20th, 21st,
17th and 18th gratis; or nineteen, shall have the 20th, 21st,
22d and 32d gratis; Ministers who will procure five subscribers and pay \$10 shall have a sixth copy gratis
The paper will be sent to subscribers by MAIL, niness
there is or ordered. you which they begat in your land, and they shall

subject?
Again, the author of this letter denies that the word "Doulos" signifies "slave" when used in the New Testament. What shall I say to this? Is there a man acquainted with the Greek language who knows not that this is the only literal import of the term, and that it is the precise word opposed in meaning to "Eleutheros," viz. "free?" The question is not whether Doulos is ever used in the figurative sense, (who doubts it?) but what is its proper and regular significa-tion when employed to define and designate a certain class in a community? And on this which my brother advances assertions, I only request my readers to turn to any learned commentary and judge for themselves. Let me quote a few passages from Mc Knight. "Though the word Doulos properly signifies a slave, our English translators, in all the places where the duties of slaves are inculcated, have justly translated it servant-because anciently the Greeks and Romans had scarce any servants but slaves, and be-cause the duties of the bired servant, during the time of his service, are the same with those of the slave. So that what the apostles said to the slave, was in effect said to the hired servant."-(On Colloss. 3rd.) "Let whatever Christian slaves are under the yoke of unbelievers pay their political rights of mankind. As those christian slaves who have believing masters, let them not despise them fancying that they are their equals because they are their brethren in Christ; for, his distempered imagination?

"Slavery" (says Prof. Dew.) "in its pure unmitigated form, whereby an unlimited power is given to the master over the life and fortune of the slave, scarcely exists anywhere; and if it did, it effects their service are believers and beloved of left of their service are believers and beloved of efit of their service are believers and beloved of God. These things teach and exhort the breth-

try, happy and attached to their masters; receiving the gospel freely and gladly; "better supplied," (to use the language of a northern writer, see "Slavery at the South") "with food, clothing, lodging and fuel than the free laborers of most parts of Europe; ignorant of these two grievances of West India slavery, under feeding and over-working; unacquainted with the meaning of the word care; their toil light and healthy; their children provided for; with a guardian and protector in sickness and old age; "the gayest," (I quote the testimony of the able editor of the N. York Cou. and Enq.) "the most contented, and the most comfortable race of laboring people that ever came under our observation:" yet the author of this epistle can see in them only a race of miserable outcasts, pining under a "Bohon Upas," groaning beneath cruelty and oppression, spurued as things without teelings! as things without souls, and trampled on an insinuation of that sort. as things without feelings!

Nor does the bible argument of Mr. Galusha furnish less deplorable proof that his vigorous mind is hopelessly warped and bigoted. How can I

For example, I asserted that God authorised the Apostle's regard to justice and to the rights admitted by every writer, and as to which the Bible allows no dispute. What answer is it, to reply that the Jewish slaves were sometimes armed? so it would be here in case of necessity.—

What does it avail to say, that the Jewish bridegroup gave presents to the bridges and father of the accounted for by reconflecting that he What does it avail to say, that the Jewish bridegroom gave presents to the brother and father of
his bride; or that a faithful old family slave often
heacame heir of his childless master; These are
things which now occur constantly in the East. (See Horne's Introd.) What is it to the pur-pose, that, in case a slave fled from the murder-ous designs of his master in the surrounding country. God allowed him a shelter in the came less is founded more than recruited as the Apostle's exhortation to mascountry, God allowed him a shelter in the camp country, God allowed him a shelter in the camp of Israel? The simple question is this—Did the lot allow and regulate slavery among the Jews? and on this point let the profound expositor beand can any one read the Bible and doubt this?

Let me only quote a single passage. "And if the country of the slave is the country of the slave is and on this point let the profound expositor before cited speak. I give his translation of Colos.

4. 1. "Masters afford to your bond servants what food slaving and medical in the country of the slave is and on this point let the profound expositor before cited speak. I give his translation of Colos. thy brother that dwelleth by thee be waxen poor, thy brother that dwelleth by thee be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel below adequate rewards on those who distinhim to serve as a bond-servant. But as a hired

I brought forth out of the land of Egypt, they shall not be sold as bondmen. Thou shalt not rule over him with rigor, but shalt fear thy God.

Both thy bondmen and thy bond maids which the whole have shall be called masters,"

&c., shows too mournfully where the spirit of abolition is leading even men of such minds as his. We have lately read accounts of societies.

the authority of the parent over the child, would constitute the entry for to-day. March However lamentable, will it be surprising if we 2d. Wrote to Recorder and Watchman, as to soon see our Genesee brother president of one of Mr. Galusha's letter. While writing I was in-

nothing. Its object is definite and exclusive; are at once persuaded to enrol their respective nor can it permit any man to be catechised as names under the banner of abolitionism. And and, I with great humility, submit them to the superior wisdom and experience of my brethren.

1. I, with deference, conceive that the Confidence is a subject in question.

1. If with deference is an occurred to me, numbered with the enthusiastic among us on the subject in question.

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as to the Abolitionists, we must despair of ever head, and that he cannot go to Baltimore in seeing their systematic efforts checked, either April, without endangering the said head by the unequivocal language of the Bible, or the ("Oh tempora! Oh mores! Oh Sacerdotes!") sanctions of the constitution, or the horrors in which they certainly see that their success (were it possible,) would involve the country. In them we behold, with deep grief, the very spirit which formerly precipitated onwards the no-torious. 'Amis des Noirs' "Friends of the Netorious. 'Amis des Noirs' "Friends of the Ne-groes" in France, until the contented laborers

3. All must see that, at present, apathy or inaction in us would be utter madness. And I submit that, while we meet at Baltimore, on the Monday preceding the Convention, to devise "The true origin of that sect," says our au into which they have been seduced by lalse and inflammitory statements. There is an admirable work called "Slavery at the South," published in Philadelphia, the circulation of which would to be ascertained." On this testimony, we take

isting, yet is there a Christian master who does not regret its existence, and tremble at his responsibilities? The Bible clearly tolerates the relation; yet inasmuch as it declares "if the slave can be made free ('by any lawful method,' McKnight,) he should use it rather"—and as the universal feeling at the North renders more than problematical a continuance of this confederacy if slavery continue, above all, as great abuses will be inevitable while the instituthroughout the land to mingle their counsels and is com

who talk of a scheme so trantic, so tall to master and slave, as immediate and universal eman-cipation. And who, although the recognition of this kind of property is a part of the constitu-tion, and the South and West have vested all

throughout the whole country may yet unite in church, even from the the days of the apostles cherished hope that the integrity of these U. States can be preserved many more years. In vain do we talk of a union cemented by precious blood, and consecrated by hallowed recollections, and exclaim "Esto Perpetua!" Its days are almost numbered. And while we are wrapping about us the flatteries of a foolish security, and lying down to pleasant dreams, the fatal period rushes on which must rouse us effectually, although too late; and which shall cause us, plunged amid the horrors of civil war—only to usages of primitive Christianity, in the depth of their tranquil valleys in Piedmont."

But I stop. "The Lord reigns"—be this our The limits of our periodical will not permit us

guide us in safety. Your affectionate brother,

soon see our Genesee brother president of one of these associations, and be favored with his homity upon another precept of the Savior, viz. "Call no man your Father upon the earth?"

My Dear Brother, when I sat down I did not design writing as many words, as I have lines, respecting a letter which, notwithstanding its expressions of personal kindness, I perused with upon in the property of the people here know nother manifold earner. I simply meant to return ing of slavery at the South only as they learn it.

expressions of personal kindness, I perused with unmingled sorrow. I simply meant to return you my thanks for the decided course you have pursued as to this question; and to ask you whether at the approaching meeting in Baltimore, something may not be devised by the moderate in our denomination, to calm the existence ments now existing, and perpetuate peace and harmony? The convention certainly can do nothing. Its object is definite and exclusive: to his sentiments on this subject. The follow- it is by such representations that thousands are

rention may and should pass re-olutions, disclaiming all connexion with any of the topics which now agitate the foundations of society, and assuring all the delegates from North, South, East, and West, not only of a sincere welcome, but of cordial fellowship and undiminished allowship and u ection.

Who has sent a letter to England, stating that

In my humble judgment, it is plain that, \$12000, is offered by southern christians for his

Miscellany.

Antiquity of the Baptists.

Yours,

Mosheim's testimony, relative to the antiquity of St. Domingo were converted into infuriated of the Baptists has been so often cited by Bap tigers, and the agitators themselves recoiled from the terrific tragedy which they had prepartit here. We however add it, not so much with the view of giving publicity to it, as with

Monday preceding the Convention, to devise the things that make for peace; we should, at the same time, and as one of the most effectual by their administering anew the rite of baptism modes of securing peace permanently, adopt some to those who came over to their communion, and measure for disabusing the North of the errors derived that of the Mennonites from the famou

in Philadelphia, the circulation of which would be an antidote to the poison now industriously disseminated at the North. How is it that this book is scarcely known, while the press and the mail goan under abolition productions?

4. Can we not at Baltimore form a Home Mission Society for our slaves? And is it not time for ministers to be more faithful in urging upon masters their duties to their servants, and immaking any breach of those duties a subject of prompt church discipline?

5. Lastly I throw out one more thought, and as I feel much hesitation, permit me to proand, as I feel much hesitation, permit me to propound it as an interrogatory. What is the ultimate design of Providence as to our slaves? What should be the course of all thinking men as to them? Is it wise, this determination of the South to sleep on, and refuse to look the subject in the face? Although Christianity permits and the face? Their contents are the face that the face is the face that the face is the face that the face is the face is the face that the face is the face i regulates slavery where it finds that system ex-isting, yet is there a Christian master who does we will add, if hidden, is hidden only in heaven

tion lasts-ought not patriots and christians lyze it into its elementary parts, we find that it throughout the land to mingle their counsels and is composed of the darkness of antiquity," &c. their prayers, and seriously ask, 'What can be Again, speaking of the "Anabaptists," they rep-Again, speaking of the "Anabaptists," they rep-I know there are violent men at the North, resent them as "a sect whose origin it is diffiwho talk of a scheme so frantic, so fatal to mas- cult to trace," and add, "there can be no doubt

their wealth in it, and thousands of our negroes content to take only "a superficial view" of the were sent from the North and purchased from the history of the Baptists. The authors, from whose forefathers of these individuals, yet resist the writings the above extracts are made, bear testithought of any compensation, and invoke British mony that such a view is sufficient to acquaint intelerence to perpetuate an injustice here, one with the true history of the denomination, which, in England, was scouted by every honest man as to the West Indies.

And I am aware, too, that there are at the South those who regard slavery as a blessing, and would be exasperated at any plan for its extended to the "very different materials," of which they represent that the Baptist church at an early period of the state of th tinction. But I hope that these ultraists, on riod was composed, we have only to observe, that each side, are few; and that a vast majority this has ever been a characteristic of the true concerting and achieving some project, by as the sacred writings abundantly shew; and which, at as moderate a price as possible, our the Savior himself gives an assurance, that such slaves may be slowly freed and colonized—leavier will ever be its characteristic, through all future ing only a sufficient number to culitvate the soil time. This diversity very naturally results from as hired laborers. Do you think such an an- the rejection of those creeds and canons, that ticipation visionary? If so, then visionary are tend only to fetter the mind and restrain the free all our expectations of co-operating much long-exercise of conscience. It exists in the present er as a denomination; visionary—the wildest day, and is often cast upon Baptists as a rechimera—the most transparent illusion, is every proach. But that which is designed to dishon-cherished hope that the integrity of these U. or, only tends to exalt, inasmuch as it serves to

and which shall cause us, the Reformed in France," speaks of these, as horrors of civil war—only to the "forerunners of the Reformation who, from wonder how, with such clear and repeated warn- time immemorial, had preserved the faith and

But I stop. "The Lord reigns"—be this our consolation! And fervent and importunate be to adduce all the testimony that might be presenour prayers for that "wisdom from on high" ted. We must be content to introduce only a which only can counsel us unerringly, and of the candid inquirer, the points upon which we severally touch. Those who will reject the R. FULLER.
P. S. Did I keep a diary, the subjoined facts would, in all probability, reject the testimony of

as many hundred. With the captious and in-tentionally sceptical we desire to have nothing to do. We leave them to the judgment of God, and endeavor to adapt our remarks to the hon-

men should roll the burden of their sins on him, and be at ease; but that more than ever they should struggle with it themselves. It was designed that the cross should lay a stronger bond upon the conscience, even than the law. When I look upon the cross, I cannot indulge in santiamental or theologic strains of rapture, over reliefs and escapes; over the broken bonds of legal obligation; over a purchased and claimed pardon. ligation; over a purchased and claimed pardon —as if now all were easy—as if a commutation were made with justice—the debt paid—the debtor free-and there were nothing to do, but to re-joice and triumph. No; I should feel it to be base and ungenerous in me, thus to sufferings and agonies endured for my salvation. The cross is a most majestic and touching revelation of solemn and bounden duty. It makes the bond stronger, not weaker. It reveals a harder not an easier way to be saved. That is to say, it sets up a stricter, not a looser law for Every particle of evil in the Every particle of evil in the Lord slew by the hand of a woman.

Every particle of evil in the Lord slew by the hand of a woman.

Banner and Pioneer. darker stamp on the malignity of sin, than the table of the commandments, and it demands of us, in accents louder than Sinai's thunder, sym pathetic agonies to be tree from sin.

ss is the grand ministration to human virtue. It is a language to all lonely and neg-lected, or slighted and persecuted virtue. Often do we stand in situations where that cross is our dearest example and friend. It is perhaps, beneath the humble roof, where the great world passes us by, and neither sees nor knows us: where no one blazons our patience, our humility cheerfulness and disinterestedness, to the multi tude that is ever dazzled with outward splendor There must we learn of Him, who for us was neglected wanderer, and had not even where to lay his head. There must we learn of him, who was meek and lowly in heart, and find test unto our souls. There must we learn of him, who bowed that meek and lowly head upon the cross -dishonored before a passing multitude, honored before all ages. Or we stand, perhaps, beneath the perilous eye of observation—of an observation not friendly, but hostile and scornful. We stand up for our integrity, we stand for some despised and persecuted principle in religion, or morals, or science. And it is hard to bear opprobrium and injury for this—hard, for the noblest testimony of our conscience, to bear the —dishonored before a passing multitude, honored before all ages. Or we stand, perhaps, beneath the perilous eye of observation—of an obmorals, or science. And it is hard to bear opprobrium and injury for this—hard, for the noblest testimony of our conscience, to bear the worst infliction of human displeasure. The dissenting physician, the dissenting philanthropist, the dissenting Christian, knows full well how hard it is. And there—keeping there our firm stand—must we look upon that cross whereon hung one that was despised and rejected of men—the scorned of earth, the favored and beloved of heaven. That stand for conscience, kept firmly, humbly, meekly, we must learn, is not mean and low; it is the very grandeur of life; it is the magnificence of the world. It is a world of misconstruction, of injury, of persecution: that cross is lifted up to stay our fainting courage, to fix our wavering fidelity, to inspire us with meekness, patience, forgiveness of enemies, and trust in God.

From the New York Evangelist.

Another Infidel Converted.

The City Tract Society have firm the means of bringing Infidels to the knowledge of the truth; and for this its system of visiting from house to house, and conversing with individuals, is admirably adapted The gospel is thus carried home to those who would not seek it. To the man who has been brosses the moral leaver of the age and country.

William Brown, Jacksonville.

The Directors according to a resolution of the society, have issued a prospectus for "The likinois Cummon School Advocate," to be published under the patronage and direction of the society. Its name indicates with sufficient clearmens the design of this periodical. It will commence in April, and be published monthly, on a double medium sheet, containing sisteen large quarto pages, at one dollar per annum, always in advance. Such a paper is needed greatly in Illinois, and as we have no doubt of its character, we hope it will find its way into every familiant, the magnificence of the world. It is a world of the society, have issued a prospectuse, with sufficient clearmens the design of this periodical. It will commence in April, and be published

self, he will feel also that the words spoken are have learned to read and who subs

treat religion with respect; and this he did until about seven years ago, when he read the writings of Thomas Paine, Robert Dale Owen and other infidels. Their sophistry entangled his mind; he embraced their sentiments, and from that time become a professed Deist, attending lectures on infidelity at Tammany Hall and other places where they could be heard, and there joining in boisterous shouts of applause to encourage the rash assailants of Christianity. A few times indeed he entered some house of the Lord, but it was only to collect materials for infidel revelry, and never for a better purpose.—Thus he continued till late in last year, when reading religious Tracts, in connection with some other circumstances, caused him to doubt the correctness of his principles, and occasional-the correctness of his principles, and occasional-the correctness of his principles, and occasional-

while he was in this state of mind, a Tract visiter called upon him, and so richly was the inter-called upon him, and his rebellion, and was enabled to resolve to attend to the ministry of the gospel, and cast himself as a ruined sinner upon the mercy of God. He went to the sanctuary, but it was no appropriate the called upon him, and so richly was the inter-called upon him, and his rebellion, and was enabled to resolve to attend to the ministry of the gospel, and cast himself as a ruined sinner upon the mercy of God. He went to the sanctuary. already, and felt that if left to suffer, he indeed deserved it. In this state of mental agony he again went to the house of God, and while there supplicating mercy for Christ's sake, the Lord poured the oil of joy and gladness into his wounded spirit, and he became a new man. He felt

CYRUS P. GROSVENOR, Editor.

Illinois State Education Society.

A Society under this name was organized at A Society under time and a Springfield the last winter, by an Education Convention. Its object and field of operation is the promotion of common schools and general Education in this State. We have not yet seen the constitution. Its board of officers are as

Hon. Cyrus Edwards, Madison county, Pres-

ident.
Col. Thomas Mather, Springfield. Hon.
William Thomas, Jacksonville. Hon. S. H.
Treat, Springfield. Dr. William Egan, Chicago.
Onslow Peters, Esq. Peoria—Vice Presidents.
A. T. Bledsoe, Esq., Springfield, correspond-

ing Secretary. Charles R. Wells, Esq , Springfield, Record-

ing Secretary.
P. C. Canedy, Esq., Springfield, Treasurer.

The gospel is thus carried home to those who five years in the frontier States and territories would not seek it. To the man who has been proves this. That without education, however cor. accustomed to regard religion as an embodiment rect and religious a professor may be, he or she is of deformities, it is presented as a constellation of beauties; his objections are heard and answered; and though he may sometimes discover the could not read when they professed religion, visiter to be less expert in argument than himself, he will feel also that the words spoken are mighty; and if, when reflecting afterwards, he do not find himself altogether shorn of his strength, he will, at least, he disturbed in mind, mistrust his principles, and often find it impossible to repress the wish, "On that I was a Christian!" Even the reading a Tract is oftentimes followed by the like result; for God can make "the weak things of the world to confound the mighty."

About two years ago a mean head and selection have learned to read and who subsequently read the scriptures and other good books, with great the scriptures and other goo

"the weak things of the world to confound the mighty."

About two years ago, a man who had been taught infidel principles from his earliest years, and all of whose family connections, to the number of thirty persons, were infidels, was humbled before God and led, as a sinner ready to perish, to trust in Christ for lite and salvation. From that time he has given most satisfactory evidence of real conversion. He now delights to spend his leisure hours in distributing Tracts and seeking the eternal welfare of his fellow men; and the instrument of Divine grace employed in this great transformation was a female Tract visiter who had read the Bible and felt the love of Jesus.

Other infidels have since been converted through the like instrumentality; and a case of recent date was mentioned in one of the Reports made at Rutgers Street Church, at the last public meeting of the Board of the City Tract Society. It was the case of a man who, unlike the one above mentioned, had been watched over in infancy by parents who taught him to regard the Bible as true, to attend public worship and to treat religion with respect; and this he did until about seven years ago, when he read the writings of Thomas Paine, Robert Dale Owen and and the church. Such persons never grow in knowledge, [2 Pet. iii: 18.] A common school education, then has a direct and most important bearing upon the interests of religion, in every church.

But there is another bearing upon the interests of religion, the caring upon the interests of religion, the subject, unlearned persons never do any thing to send to the gospel to the destinute and perishing millions of the earth. Their religion is necessarily of a very low grade. They are moved by passion and impulse, not by judgment and a sound mind. As they have no knowledge of geography, of history, or of any thing else, beyond their word in the movements of the age. All the heavenly aspirations and sublime feelings of intelligent christians connected with the missionary or any other evangelical enterprise

, at his Ware Rooms

and Chairs

nanufacturing a variety sisting in part of Side-aus; Grecian, Dining-d Tables; Adams's pa-ciona other kinds, and

OBNATES. Place by RANCIS WOOD.

officer, cipal Officers, together musacting town, parish, ition, revised and im-

sq. Counsellor at Law-and Sheriff, or Digest s; being a compendium th reference to those of

ners, two doors north of the New England fall the States, Counties

Caesar Blackmoor Again.

supporting ministers in one part of our country we scribed as the "beauty of frost,"-How copy from the Baptist Banner and Pioneer.

From the Banner. New Hampshire Baptist Register.

In this paper of 11th of March, there was pubinally for the New York Baptist Register, (Utica, in which allusion is made to a colored ministering brother, belonging to the Elim Baptist church, sevbrother, belonging to the Etam Baptiss church, seven miles from this place. Brother Peck, remarked as follows: "I saw in this place (Montgomery,) a ministering brother belonging to the Montgomery church—Casar Blackmoor, who is owned by the Alabama Association." The editor of the N. H. Alabama Association." The editor of the N. H. Baptist Register has commented on this letter, and inquires "How is this? a ministering brother owned by the Alabama Baptist Association! Some among us have doubted the right of Associations of even expressing by a resolution, its views of human freedom, but this body goes even so far as own as property a ministering brother." The pationed concerning what may be peculiar to southern society, we will, merely, for the sake of setting McLemore, and while he was moderator of the Alabama Association, he circulated a subscription in a paper among the churches, and obtained a sufficient sum of money, to buy Cæsar's freedom, and allow him to labor exclusively in the ministry.—But inasmuch as it was illegal for him to remain here, a freeman, the Association assumed the charter of master for the subscription in the court of master for the subscription of the s

Reply to a North Carelinian.

Brother, Proverbs show how the people think. The common sayings, "Wise as Solomon," "Busy as a bee," "Sweet as the rose," are the strongest possible proofs of the public belief that Solomon was wise, that bees are Industrious, and roses framewith a strongest possible proofs of the public belief that Solomon was wise, that bees are Industrious, and roses framewith a strong possible proofs of the strongest proofs was wise, that bees are industrious, and roses fra-grant. Now you will not deny, that slavery is al-ways spoken of as something terrible. "It will ways spoken of as something terrible. "It will make slaves of us," was the southern argument against the tariff; and it was uttered with an emmagnist the tariff; and it was uttered with an emphasis that starifed the nation. Slaveholders utter such sayings with an expression of horror, which indicates that they can think of nothing more dreadful than the condition of a slave. Of course years and the condition of a slave. Of course years and the condition of a slave. Of course years and the condition of a slave. Of course years and the condition of a slave. Of course years and the condition of a slave. Of course years and the condition of a slave. Of course years and the condition of a slave. Of course years and the condition of a slave. Of course years and the condition of a slave. Of course years and the condition of a slave. Of course years and the condition of a slave. Of course years and the condition of a slave. Of course years and the condition of a slave. Of course years and the two years and the tart they can think of the state they can think of the order of the state ship Virginian, which left New York three days later, viz, on the 14th.

Sir W. Colebrook, successor to Sir John Harvey in the government of New Brunswick, was a passenger in the Columbia to Halifax.

The steam ship President had not arrived, have indeed they were and the two York. Her non-arrivad caused, of course, much uneasiness, as her store of the 2d says later, viz, on the 14th.

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The steam ship President had not arrivad had the to course of the We Brundhald and the Columbia to Halifax.

The st phasis that startled the nation. Slaveholders utter

I can fill many numbers of the Cabinet with such empire."

I can fill many numbers of the Cabinet with such empire."

A Liverpool paper states that there are now third the capital states and St. Katherine Docks. must again bid you farewell till N. Southard.

*See Ex. 22 : 23, Prov. 14 : 31 and 21, 1 Jer. 21 : 12, &c.

The Fear of Excitement.

The Fear of Excitement.

Much concern seems to prevail in some pla
New Zealand take out bricks as ballast. ces, lest excitement should become too great a favorite in the conduct of religious affairs .some sage cautions against excitement. present day will do very well, provided there be not too much excitement about them; the meetings for inviting public attention to benevolent objects, will have a good effect, if excite-

t.

From their great dread of excitement, one would be induced to imagine that they are the would be induced to imagine that they are the most discerning and logical heads to be found on human necks; and that they are too cool and sober ever to have felt the kindling power of any incentive. But after all their affected particularities, what sense and discernment can they boast more than their less frigid neighbors? They are for keeping out excitement, and well they may, for they admit very sparingly argument, which is the chief provocative of excite.

The noose was re-adjusted, and with fatal accuments. ment, which is the chief provocative of excitement. They would guard every point against heated feelings, and fervid emotions; and here, too, they are in admirable consistency with themselves; for where light is sparingly used, heat will be scarce. But after all, what is Christiamity itself, but a holy excitement of the ich is the chief provocative of excite-

the happiness of his reasonable creatures? The following explanation of the new mode of Religion without excitement may be aptly defounded soever principles may be, how strong soever the conviction of the mind as to the truth of any proposition, there will be no action without a vital warmth, and that is the feeling which we call excitement. Of course, it should be produced and elicited by proper objects and octold, argument forcible urged, fact strongly exhibited, is the chief means of excitement. No other means can have much effect in producing it, and no other can prolong it. Noisy declamation, or violent appeals to the passions, will soon lose their effect, but sound and important TRUTH must always leave the mind excited .- Dr, Brantley,

One effect of Northern Agitation

If we have done nothing more than to call forth at the South such sentiments as those that follow, ing this comment was sent to us, and have Abolitionists done labor without reward? We think, not-

The Baltimore Magazine, edited by Rev. R. G. Breckenridge, an anti-abolitionist, has the follow-

allow him to labor exclusively in the ministry.—
But inasmuch as it was illegal for him to remain here, a freeman, the Association assumed the character of master for him, in the eyes of the law, and appointed three trustees, (one of whom, Dr. A. B. McWhorter, is a member and deacon of the Montgomery church, by whom his conduct and movements should be supervised. Cæsar is a carpenter by trade, and from his earnings has saved a small sum, which is placed to his credit and for his use alone, in the Treasury of the Association.—We will further state that no free negro can remain in this State without a trustee. We are trustee for one or two, under this law, who are members of the Baptist church. Presuming that out views are known to the Baptists of Alabama, we submit what is here said about Cæsar for what it is worth. In the Montgomery Advertiser and the Columbus Inquirer, (Ga.) we have expressed our views fully noun the vexed question which excites so much attention.

W. C. C.

Surely, the Reverend W. C. Crane does not speak of his brother minister with becoming courtesy, when he calls him Cæsar. Ought he not to call him the Reverend Mr. Blackmoor? Why not?

Provided the church and enough, and fairly belies our high sounding professions of republicanism, but its evils, in a moral resistant on free head enough, and fairly belies our high and enough, and fairly belies our high sounding professions of republicanism, but its evils, in a moral enough to such that the only five, may truly be termed Legion. The church has cherished it in her bosom, and it is bad enough, and fairly belies our high sounding professions of republicanism, but its evils, in a moral enough to such that the such such that the our has cherished it in her bosom, and ustained that he had to where an meles of the worls the church has cherished it in her bosom, and sustained that he had to where an appear to the church has cherished it in her bosom, and ustained that he had to where a mape, until it has reared its head so dish in ther bosom, and su ny into destruction and perdition. But see what has been done by discussion, and the testing of such practices by the principles of the Bible.—

states of "this glorious Union," no colored man

What evangelical church would now choose a can be allowed to preach the gospel to his own color, but in chains!!

We wish Mr. Crane would have the temerity to express his "views fully upon the vexed question MINISTERS IN THE SAME PREDICAMENT? (which," we are glad to learn from him, "excites so much attention") in his own "Banner and Pioneer."

Nay, if they would now refuse any longer to touch the unclean thing, would not such conduct be approved and abmired by every candid mind? If reformation do not commence at the house of God, assuredly judgment will begin there, "for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."

General Intelligence.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM LONDON. ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

The steam ship Columbia sailed from Liverpool on the 4th, which being Sunday, the latest papers

The steam ship President had not arrived, hav-

ty vessels in the London and St. Katherine Docks, fitting out to convey emigrants to Sydney, Hobart Town Canada, New York, and to the infant colony of New Zealand, which are to sail during the nth of April, and they will carry out in all about thousand passengers. The ships bound to

RESIGNATION OF THE BELGIAN MINISTRY .- The favorite in the conduct of religious affairs.— Independent of Brussels, the ministerial paper, and Take up when we may, a paper of any high nounces the resignation of all the members of the church party, and we almost certainly meet Belgian cabinet on the 27th ult. On the same day Meet Belgian cabinet on the 27th ult. On the same day
Ac- the Communal Council of Antwerp, voted an ado these wise ones, the revivals of the lay will do very well, provided there o much excitement about them: the King's refusing to dissolve the chamber.

Execution of Rollinson.-The inhuman monster ment be kept out of them; a preacher will be favored with attention and respect, if he can escape the charge of similar expect, if he can escape the charge of similar expects. It excites paid the forficit of his crime yesterday in the yard of the jail at New Brunswick. At half past 9 o'clock he was led forth from the jail dressed in a cape the charge of aiming at excitement. It is shroud and cap. The gallows was erected within truly amazing to see the sensitiveness of some a small enclosure which had been built in front of witness the squamishness with which they view every movement in any degree connected with

se was re-adjusted, and with fatal accuthemserves; for where light is spaningly as a spani

From the Olive Leaf of April 3rd. Great Temperance Movement in New York.

Pursuant to an arrangement made by Mr. Keeneducation; her talents and address were of a high error of Baltimore, and Dr. Reese and others, of this city, a delegation from the celebrated Washington of the persons of the persons of temperance society, of Baltimore, consisting of the best circle of human society. Her lot, since the best circle of human society. Her lot, since the best circle of human society. Her lot, since the persons of temperance meetings, for the purpose of extending the reform among a class of people not reached by the ordinary efforts of the friends of temperance. The anticipations of the pricinal of temperance. The anticipations of the pricinal of temperance. of temperance. The anticipations of the origina-tors of this movement have been fully realized. At the first meeting held in the Greene st. church, on the evening of the 23d of March, a large number of mperate drinkers were discovered in the assem-One, was so fully impressed with the danger s condition, under the affecting appeal of an rienced but reformed drunkard, that he exexperienced but reformed drunkard, that he exclaimed in accents of despair, "Is there no hope for me?" On being told to come down and sign the pledge, as the only course of safety, he immediately left the gallery. He was met at the foot of the stairs by the conclaimed in the pledge, as the only course of safety, he immediately left the gallery. He was met at the foot of the stairs by the conclaim the pledge in the pled diarely left the gallery. He was met at the foot of the stairs by the speaker, Mr. Hawkins, who took him by the arm, and walked with him to the table in front of the altar, where he subscribed to the pledge. When Mr. Hawkins was addressing the audience on the necessity of abstaining from the use of the milder of the intoxicating drinks, he was interrupted by an intemperate individual occupying a seat in the gallery who asked in a tone of ridicule if he could not drink hard cider. Some of the audience called out to have him expelled from the meeting. "No," said the speaker, pointing towards him, "that man will yet sign the pledge." His words were prophetic. In a few moments, this man was seen approaching the altar. He came up to the speaker, and after expressing sorrow for the injury he had done to his feelings, subscribed to the pledge of total abstinence, and pronounced himself willing to be graved the had for them no terrors—the grave no gloom. 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.'—Liberator. ledge of total abstinence, and pronounced himself villing to be governed through life by its princi-

Overflowing meetings have been held during the nultitude of rum-sellers, rum-drinkers, and tem-

ity.
In the Herald we find short reports of the ad-tresses made at the meeting held in the Metho-list church in Duane stree, which we transfer to

would spend the last cent of money I had, in the purchase of rum. My wife begged and entreated of me to abstain, but it was all in vain. At last I ecame so bad as to take her earnings, and spend necame so bad as to take ner earnings, and speud every cent for liquor. I can safely say that I loved my family better than my life, but still I could leave them in utter destitution without even bread for their mouths, while I wasted every thing I could get for run. Since I have abandoned drinkng, I have felt - my family have felt, the full bene ing, I have let!—my family have lett, the full benefits of the cold water system. Not one drop shall ever again pass my lips, and when I am called to die, I shall not fall into the drunkard's grave, or the drunkard's hell. One thousand drunkards in Baltimore have become sober men. This reformation. I hope, will spread through Philadelphia, New York, and the utmost boundaries of the land, until every seller of ardent spirits shall shut up shop, be-cause there is nobody to buy—and my prayer is, hat the day may speedily come."

COURT CALENDAR .- James H. Oliver and James Holland, mariners on board the whaleship Wiscas-et, of Wiscasset, were brought before Judge Davis day, upon a charge of attempting to set fire ship when off the Society Islands, in March, They were brought home by the ship Tybee, of Salem, at this port. Two more of the crew of the W. were sent home as witnesses. After an examination they were committed to await their trial before the Circuit Court in May next.

Sudden Dooth

cember last; from which she was removed to a sick chamber and the bed of death. Her disease was consumption. She had acquired an excellent education : her talents and address were of a high had to provide for an aged mother, and also for four children of a deceased sister, who are now left in a state of utter destitution, and whose con-dition should excite the commiseration and call into exercise the generosity of the friends of suf-fering humanity. May the God of the widow and fering humanity. May the God of the widow and the fatherless raise them up friends and benefac-tors! We shall be most happy to receive in their

William Ladd.

"Mr. Ladd was a son of the late Col. Eliphalet Ladd, and was born in Exeter, on the 10th day of May, 1778. He was educated at the Academy in ast week, in a number of churches, and on the absence, in a number of churches, and on the absence of Saturday, a mass meeting took place in this town, and at Harvard University, where he Park, where the speakers addressed a mixed the speakers addressed and the speakers addressed a mixed the speakers addressed and the spe nultitude of rum-sellers, rum-drinkers, and tem-berate drinkers, from a platform erected on empty he went to sea as a common sailor, but in the he went to sea as a common sailor, but in the course of a year was placed in command of one of Monday evening, March 29th, is an accession to the ranks of ten perance, of over 1700 individuals. A society has been formed of reformed drunkards, called the "Washington Temperance Society of New York," of which Mr. William Wissom is in its length and breadth, and in most of our cities. New York," of which Mr. William Wisdom is president. This society, like the parent society of Baltimore, is to hold frequent experience meetings.

The Pulcenter are to continue their labors in "glory to God in the highest and on earth Peace" The Delegates are to continue their labors in this city, until near the close of the present week, when they will visit Philadelphia, on their return to Baltimore, and deliver several addresses in that the correspondent of Kings; and kings and king-doms will be the better for his labors, if by those labors they shall be induced to beat their swords into plough-hares and their spears into pruning our columns.

Mr. Casey, one of the Baltimore Deputation said:

"I commenced by drinking very sparingly, and I frequently boasted to my friends that I drank very thitle. Sometimes when I was taking a drink I would hold up my glass to show how sparingly I partook. But I soon came to want it in larger portions. Eventually I became a drunkard, and I would spend the last cent of money I had, in the him as the Academy boye—the Collegian—the Sail, him as the Academy boye—the Collegian—the Sail. changes of his eventual file? Who shall speak of him as the Academy boy—the Collegian—the Sail-or—Sea Captain—the Agriculturist—the Legislator—the Magistrate—the public Speaker—the advocate of Temperance—the Apostle of Peace—the the humble Christian—the Minister of the gospel the friend of man-and the servent of God

Exeter News Letter.
The following remarks on the character and services of Mr. Ladd, are from the conclusion of a sermon preached by Rev. Mr. Peabody, at the Unitarian church in this town on Sunday last, which has been solicited for publication. After speaking of the names of those who have lived and labored for their race being held in enduring and ever probleming rememberance, on earth while time. brightening rememberance on earth. tarnishes and corrodes all other glory, the clergy-

man goes on to say:
"I am here reminded of the venerable friend, whose obsequies many of us attended on the Lord's day. Seldom are we permitted to meet and philanthropy, more persevering and disintereste benevolence, than marked his life and character. Seldom are we permitted to meet with pure He seemed to live only for his race, without any selfish reference. He was a peace-maker, no merely by profession or by public efforts, but in heart and in the routine of private life. He was not one of those, who, in their love for the race as a whole, forget the courtesy and charity due to the individual. But he was gentle, forbearing and conciliatory in the whole tenor of his social intercourse, thoughtful of the rights and claims of othindividual. But he was gentle, forbearing and conciliatory in the whole tenor of his social intercourse, thoughtful of the rights and claims of others, determined to live himself at peace with all Sudden Death.

RICHARD HAUGHTON, Esq., editor of the Boston Atlas, died very suddenly in Boston on Saturday, 17th inst. at the age of 45 years. When engaged in his preparation to embark for Europe, at about 12 o'clock, to which hour he enjoyed as good health as for some months past, he was suddenly attacked with apoplexy, and immediately expired.

The following circumstances of his death are narrated in Rev. Mr. Winslow's funeral discourse:
"He had long wished to make a tour in the Old World, but circumstances had not been hitherto propitious. They had now yielded to his desires; and his official appointment as the bearer of faith of the primitive Christians, and it is written men, always earnest to mediate between those at

erto propilious. They had now yielded to his de-sires; and his official appointment as the bearer of despatches from government brought him at once to a decision to embark in the Acadia, on the 17th inst. The last cloud seemed now to have past from his sky, his sun was riding full-orbed at high noon; the prosperity of the nation in whose cause he had so long labored, the realization of his fond dreams respecting a foreign tour, and the anticipal propagation of the settlement of disputes between nations by he had so long labored, the realization of his lond dreams respecting a foreign tour, and the anticipation of pleasant scenes and recovered health in promise, made him one of the most cheerful and happy of mortals. The day of his intended departure arrived; his clothes were packed; he had taken leave of many of his friends; he had belt his office, therefore not in vain, and he lived to see his most of war is his room at the Tremont House adjust: sanguine hopes more than realized. He lived to leave of many of his friends; he had left his office, and was in his room at the Tremont House adjusting his ferss and preparing to bid adieu to his mother, brothers and sisters, and go on board.—
They were waiting to receive him, and exchange the parting congratulations. One of his friends had just said to him, "Mojor, we all hope and expect that you will have a pleasant voyage and adlightful time." He replied with emphatic assurance, "I know I shall." To another he said, "I have always wished to visit Europe, but have never been able to accomplish that wish until now. My affairs are at length in a condition to leave; my paper is in good hands and is doing well; and going as the bearer of despatches, I shall have every opportunity to be desired, abroad. I intend to be absent six months, and in the mean time to visit for many able and fairhful fellow labor and so fishing the first many able and fairhful fellow labor and lost man, and he lived to see his most sanguine hopes more than realized. He lived to see we have pulpits of every denomination in a wide-section of the polipits of every denomination in a wide-section of the country consecrated to the gospel principles of Peace, and an equally large proportion of indevidual Christians equally large proportion of indevidual Christians equally large proportion of the polipits of every denomination in a wide-section of the country consecrated to the gospel principles of Peace, and an equally large proportion of indevidual Christians equally large proportion of the polipits of every denomination in a wide-section of the country consecrated to the gospel principles of Peace, and an equally large proportion of indevidual Christians equally large proportion of the country equally large proportion of indevidual Christians e absent six months, and in the meant time to visit chief instrument in effecting this change. He has Italy. Yes, I am going to Rome; these eyes are soon to look upon the Eternal City." His friend remarked to him, "I hope the voyage and tour will confirm your health." His reply was, "I do not doubt but they will." In less than two hours from war and mutual destruction, and especially if our that time, he was a corpse! Lord what is man! country, surrounded as she is by bulwarks of peace, "Verily every man at his best estate is altogether to take the lead in the putting away of violence and blood-shed between nation and nation, his and blood-shed between nation and nation, his

In Boston on Monday morning last, Miss Susan Paul, aged about 32, daughter of the late Rev.

Thomas Paul. Miss Paul was, for a number of years, a teacher in one of the primary schools of the city—composed exclusively of colored children; and she discharged the duties of her situation in the most satisfactory wanner. Being among those cathering in our political horizon, when there are cathering in our political horizon, when there are cathering in our political horizon, when there are the most satisfactory manner. Being among those, gathering in our political horizon, when there are who, in this country, are crushed to the earth on those on either side the ocean who are too ready to account of the complexion which it has pleased the surf the waters of strile, his mantle might fall on the account of the complexion which it has pleased the Creator to give them, she felt and ever manifested a deep and lively interest in the anti-slavery enterprise, and was long an esteemed and useful members into his vineyard, and may the God of Peace ber of the Boston Female A. S. Society. Though at that time in slender health, she presided at one of the tables at the Fair held by the Society in De-

Christian Meflector.

"Charity rejoiceth in the Truth."

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1841.

Modern Moderation.

"Let your moderation be known unto all men." It occasionally occurs that we meet a man with should be pardoned to the spirit of liberty," this passage on the very tip of his tongue, and he repeats it in a tone so grave, and with a look so serious and didactic, not to say consequential, when to this hour," he has "never written a line for he addresses it to an "Ultra Abolitionist," that the publication on the subject of slavery." The only person addressed pauses as beneath a new voice from heaven, to consider with himself whether, in words "furious onset," instead of calm and merita fact, he ever before reflected on this article of his duty. This may have happened to us some fifty times already, and may occur as many times more, unless we thus publicly, once for all, "define our position."

the "bit and bridle" of the foregoing Bible exhoration above all other men, who stands beholding To bring his thoughts to a definite point, we take the oppressions which are done under the sun," and contemplates them without emotion. For, who is so rash and reckless, so matured in rashness 2. When once established in America, ought also and recklessness, as to "care not for it, when he very to have been continued for one full year? 2. sees the dearest rights of millions in his own coun- If these two questions shall be answered in the try "swept away as by one fell swoop!" Who, negative, then is not present immediate emancipathat calls himself a man, and claims that he has a tion about 200 years too late? 4. If the third queshuman, not to say a christian, heart, dares brand tion be answered in the affirmative, is immediate him as a rash and reckless sailor who leaps from emancipation a hasty measure? 5. Who, then the peaceful vessel's side to rescue the fallen, help- are the rash and reckless men-those who affirm less child ?-or that as a rash and reckless troop that immediate emancipation is the duty of every who, when a nation's liberties are in peril, rush in- slaveholder and the right of every slave?-or are some "Thermopylae" and hazard every thing they not those who counsel still longer delay and retrieve them? And yet the calm, though faith- advise gradualism? 6. Does the Gospel require ful, exhibition of "the truth as it is in Jesus," a- an immediate or a gradual abandonment of any sial gainst American slavery, is denounced as a "rash -of that of lying, swearing, stealing (whether a and reckless" procedure, by men, Baptists, who be a gold Guinea, or a Guinea man) fighting, drap-plume themselves on being remarkably prudent and kenness, adultery, murder and such like? 7. Is moderate." The truth is, these are the men who etard every noble cause and whose supreme deight is to thwart all really prodent and wise effort these questions; but, perhaps, in replying to them, promote it, and to terrify, dishearten and, if posible, dismay its advocates. Were it not that their he shall have settled that, the rest may be anything notives are understood, and their pretended " wislom" and prudence known to be "foolishness" with God, it would require a sternness of purpose and a strength of moral courage and a completeness of self-sacrifice, seldom combined in one man, o bear up against the tide of their influence. But the Gospel clears away the dense fog with which such "moderation" would envelope itself, and shows sequence be ascribed to any christianizing influence to be an agency the most destructive and impell-

d by motives the most unworthy.

These are the men to eulogise a Roger Williams George Whitfield and a John Wesley, as models f all that is worthy of imitation, at the same time the slaveholders?—or to the hardening of as many that they belong to a school with which those men of them in sin as it has actually converted, by it

had no sympathy.

To evince our "moderation" in making these emarks, we lay before the reader a letter written by the pen of one of this triumvirate of worthies, and to which the other two would have put their own signatures with the most cordial relish, as their writings prove.

John Wesley to William Wilberforce.

London, Feb. 26, 1791.

Dear Sir,—Unless the Divine power has raised you up to be an Athanasius contra mundum [Athanasius against the world.] I see not how you can go through your glorious enterprise, in opposing that execrable villainy, which is the scandal of religion, of England, and of human nature. Unless Card has a sized you up for the were thing your will. ligion, of England, and of human nature. Unless God has raised you up for this very thing, you will he worn out by the opposition of men and devils.—But, 'if God he for you, who can be against you?' Are all of them together stronger than God? O 'be not weary of well doing?' Go on, in the name of God, and in the power of His might, till even American slavery (the vilest that ever saw the sun) shall vanish before it.

hall vanish before it. Reading this morning a tract, written by a poo African, I was particularly struck by that senti-ment,—that a man who has a black skin, being ment,—that a man who has a black skin, being wronged or outraged by a white man, can have no redress; it being a law, in all our colonies, that the oath of a black against a white goes for nothing.—What villainy is this?

That He who hath guided you from your youth

up, may continue to strengthen you in this and all things, is the prayer of, dear sir,

JOHN WESLEY.

Now, in all we have written on this subject, we ave never employed language to be compared with this of Wesley, in point of severity. Will the reader review the letter with some care, that he may see this man of God, John Wesley, dealing with lavery, as though it was anything but such a sysem that it might be regarded as admitting of conivance , or spoken of in terms of ordinary or chasned condemnation.

We take it that Mr. Wesley was guilty of " deunciation;" for to call a man's conduct an "exerable villany," is to call the actor an execrable villain. When have we ever used language like his ?

Mr. Benedict's Second Letter.

Brother Grosvenor,-Your paper by return of Mail, was duly received with my letter, and your remarks, to which I have no time nor disposition to make any formal reply. My main object was to check your furious onset on the brethren in question ion, to suspend your injurious implications of others, and to try to guard you against a warlike spirit invention, which would please to the ife political demagogues, and sectarian opposers.
We all expect that our brother G. will carry

sharp pen, and show a full moderate share of re-sentment for injuries received, either real or imag-But as I have been a patron of your paper to a noterate extent, and have been invited to make outributions for it, I should have thought strange, I you had shut me out. As I am unable to com-

in you had snot me out. As I am unable to com-mand time at this stage of my preparations for the Convention, to say any thing more, I wish your readers to suspend their judgments, as to my views and opinions on this subject, until they have an opportunity to hear from me farther. Yours in the Go

DAVID BENEDICT. At Br. Benedict's request, we insert the foregoing such connection with him as he may regard as etter, with which we are well pleased and not a lit- amounting to an approval of his sinfol conduct. ile amused. "Br. G's. pen" is usually not very This is the course in which the Gospel directs of "sharp," it gets worn so blunt by a good deal of feet, and is the one practically approved maginary injuries" being expected by us "all," When the South shall have generally assure we may as well admit that, when he imagines that with due distinctness, the following additional "injuries" are about to be inflicted on the North will be able to determine wh his clients, whose burthens are already insupporta- continue the existing relations or to dissolve them; ble, he will assuredly " show a full moderate share." and they are rapidly approaching that point-We plead for two or three millions of men, women 1. Do, or do not, our Baptist brethren who and children, who are the defendants before the bar slave-holders, admit that slaveholding is a ris

of a righteous Judge, arraigned at the instance of a nation of white republicans supported by thousands of white Baptists, on the capital offence of having "a skin not colored like their own," graerally; though many of our clients are as white as their owners and bear a filiol, fraternal or other near relationship to them. In such a cause, if a scintillation of fire be now and then elicited, "something

Again, br. "G." is grateful for being cheeked in his "furious onset" by one who confesses that, up important erratum of Br. B. here, is in using the rebuke. " Errare humani est."

Br. B's request that the readers of his letter "and pend their judgments," is certainly very reasons. ble, and we hope that, when he shall favor them with a statement of his views on alarery, not on as, In few words, then, we have to say that, after no for that would be a labor without a reward, he will ery brief thoughts upon the subject, it is our set- show either that slaveholding is right in the sight tled conviction that he is the rash man and needs of God and, therefore, ought to be continued, as wrongand, therefore, ought not to exist a moment, the liberty of proposing to him a question er two. 1. Ought slavery ever to have been established !slave-holding a sin?

We have purposely inverted the natural order of Mr. Benedict will begin with the last, and when

ed by any body. A few questions more, and we shall wait, and an we doubt not, will our readers, with much interest for direct and explicit answers from Br. Benedies.

8. If it should appear that the bringing of Africans to America has occasioned the conversion of many of them to Christianity, shall this happy conof slavery, or to the omnipotence of the Grapel, making even the wrath of man to praise the richer of Divine grace ?

9. Has slavery contributed to the conversion of wn direct agency, of the slaves to God ?

10. If slavery were to cease immediately, by the voluntarily and cheerful act of each slaveholder, in obedience to the will of God-"Let the oppressed go free," would religion and morality be liable to spread more rapidly ?-or to die away, among both lasses of people ?- and throughout the world ?

11. Do not worldly men ("demagogues") blas pheme the holy name by which we are called, on account of the existence of slavery in the Churches, and are any evils greater, which may be apprehen led, even though the South should be angry and divide from us ?

Our columns are open to answers to all of these

The Late Baptist Address-How Regarded.

The " Biblical Recorder" will not be suited. He ays that our last Address to the South is " found ed in a spirit of sublimated impudence and impertinence;"-that we have altered our tone and have become much more kind than we were; -that, but for the names of Colver and Grosvenor by whom it is signed," and certain other circumstances, the Address "might claim the credit of proceeding from good intentions, at least;"-that the Edito concurs with the Editor of the Christian Index, that the present circular should be suffered to pass ut notice by our churches at th

He then remarks that the views of the desomi ation there have been very fully and unequivocally expressed on the subject of receiving communica tions from the north; "the abolitionists know new. they did not before, that their advice is not desired and will not be received." He closes with a demand couched in the following words-" we would now inquire of these people, whether they did or did ass, mean to say that, in case the slaveholder did as come into their views, and manumit his slaves, after the lapse of a reasonable portion of time, he could not be received at their communion table yea or nay."

In reply to all this we have only to say that, whether the sinner will hear, or whether he wil forbear to hear, it is our duty to urge upon him the consideration of his sins, that our policy is unches? ed and unalterable, until the Bible shall be alter ed, that we do not think the recommendation of the Index, though endorsed by the Recorder, that the Churches take no notice of the Address, will every where at the south, be regarded as divine law, ast that those "names" will very much blunt the pois of the argument; -and that it will undoubtedly prove, as he naturally anticipates, that the sine will come, when the unrepentant, adhering slaveholder will not be received at any communion table at the North, or in any part of the wide world. It is in this case, as it is in every case of gross sis is the Church, that, though the repentance d'the belinquent and his consequent continuance in fellow ship are desirable, and great patience and forbest ance ought to be exercised towards him, and every gospel means employed, in the spirit of love, it bring him to repentance, yet God's people owe it to God, to themselves and to their erring b to withdraw, after having done all this, from all

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proper, how can any christian doubt, when he con- proceedeth out of the mouth of God." siders that, having had our attention called to the momentous subject and being convinced of the enormity of this sin, we need to know how those whom we can not but regard as having flagrantly violated To the Sabbath Schools Connected with the Worcesthe laws of righteousness and love, are disposed to act, in order to our determination of our duty towards them in this matter. There can be no doubt if the Baptist slave holders shall adhere to the practice, division must follow. To this extremity we regret to be compelled to come; but, rather than to be found guilty of countenancing such a sin, the compelled to come is the compelled to come is the compelled to come; but, rather than to be found guilty of countenancing such a sin, the compelled to come is the compelled to come; but, rather than to be found guilty of countenancing such a sin, the compelled to come is the compelled to come; but, rather than to be found guilty of countenancing such a sin, the last meeting of the Sabbath School Convention in Grafton, "Brethren Tracy, Swaim and Jennings were appointed a Committee to visit the different schools belonging to the Convention was evidently misunderstood, since to comply with it would be impossible. The idea of the mover was, that the the laws of righteousness and love, are disposed to than to be found guilty of countenancing such a sin, we must bow to the sovereign authority of Him who is King in Zion and withdraw from all participation in its continuance.

R. FULLER'S REJOINDER.

We had made our remarks on the desirableness of having all our subscribers supplied with Southern documents at Southern expense, before the request reached us on Monday, 19th inst. This request increases that desire. Will our southern friends look to this matter immediately, or we shall be obliged to enlarge our sheet. If we only had the means, we would not ask the favor of them but would most cheerfully re-publish every important work on the divine right of slaveholding, which emanates from the Southern Baptist press. We have in our office, documents enough of this sort to make a considerable book, as the long argument of "Mr. Stringfellow," of Virginia, of which we took a short notice some weeks ago, and to which an able friend has sent us an excellent reply, &c. But without funds we cannot "get up" such a book, and the South are rich and ought to flood book, and the South are rich and ought to flood have been expressed to their respective schoos, and it being the Sabbath previous to the Anniversaries in Boston, will perspect the schoos, and it being the Sabbath previous to the Anniversaries in Boston, will perspect the schoos, and it being the Sabbath previous to the Anniversaries in Boston, will perspect the schoos, and it being the Sabbath to their respective schoos, and it being the Sabbath previous to the Anniversaries in Boston, will perspect the schools, and it being the Sabbath to their respective schools, and it being the Sabbath to the schools and the schools are specifically the schools are specifically the schools are schools. have in our office, documents enough of this sort the North with light gratis. We have compli-ed with the request of our New York friends and early on the full-length "Reigninger" this week Let the reader make his own comments upon it.

A new impulse is beginning to be given to the glorious Temperance reformation, by the appearance, among the public advocates of the cause, of several gentlemen who have formerly been victims of the monster which has for a long time been suffered by law to go up and down in our country, seeking whom he might devour. Even yet, he is legally authorised to do this work of devastation, and will continue to be, so long as a license is granted to sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

These Reformed men merit peculiar honors.— They were crippled and subdued by the enemy, but have had the courage to make one desperate effort to rise from beneath his feet and to re-assert their rights of manhood. In the true spirit of Christianity, having experienced the blessings of reform, they desire the reformation of others, and are prompt in making the appropriate efforts. We accord to them be easily transmitted to the State Union for public double honor. The most interesting speaker to whom we listened at the great Temperance meeting in Exeter Hall, London, Daniel O'Connell not excepted, was Mr. WHITTAKER, a Reformed Drunkard from the very lowest grade of inebriates. A few weeks ago, we heard the celebrated sailor in God to the entrance of "Moses" into the land New York, whose lectures have produced so mighty a reformation among his old associates in intemperance, in that city and in the city of Brooklyn .-These are the men to urge on the good work.

was evinced on the evening of last Lord's day, when the Methodist meeting house was crowded to overflowing, at the first of a series of Temper-ised land?

ance discourses agreed upon by the several minis
5. Why is it ever said that "Moses never enterters in the town, to be given by them this spring. ed the promised land ?" Mr. Scudder's discourse was heard with intense in-

We call the attention of our Worcester read- phrates" the North Eastern boundary? ers to the Notice of the Addresses to be delivered That the inquirer may have a direct clue to the on Thursday evening by the Reformed inebriates answers, we refer him to the following passages. from Baltimore. These men have lectured with Genesis xiii, 14-18; xviii, 18-21; Deuterono applause and the best success, in New York and my 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8; ii, 31; iii, the whole chapter, Boston; and will be hailed with enthusias in by the but, particularly, the 25, 26, 27, 28. citizens of Worcester.

Zion's (Colored) Church.

New York, March 13, 1841. Dear Brother.-The work of the Lord appears to since I took the Pasteral Charge of the Church in November last, is fifteen. The Lord be praised that he continually remembers Zion, and does not his posterity. despise the poor and needy who cry unto him .the moanings of the slave, and is raising up some proper answers.—Ed. Refl. to speak effectually in their behalf, in the ears of both God and man.

Yours in gospel bonds,

DANIEL SCOTT. ter success .- [Ed. Refl.

Cabotville, April 21, 1841. There is a pleasing work of Grace going on in the Baptist Church here under the Pastoral care of held in South Stonington, Conn., on a difficulty a-Br. Jonah G. Warren. He has already baptized rising from the erroneous and indiscreet preaching seventeen, and as the work is going on we expect of a young man who had been laboring with the there will be a number more that will be glad to Baptist church in that place for some time past and follow their crucified Redeemer on the 1st Sabbath acting as the pastor. In closing their report, which of May. May God grant it for His Son's sake. N. W. W.

Extract of a Letter. B., April 19, 1841.

light of truth. In some cases the paper has been

2. If they admit the sinfulness of the practice, and righteourness. And thus may it continue to vill they, or will they not, immediately abondon it? spread, till the human family the world over "shall That these inquiries are in the highest sense not live by bread alone, but by every word that

For the Christian Reflector.

ter Baptist Association. committee, instead of making the visits personally, should assign them to others. Having accordingly attended to their duty, they would now submit the

following arrangements.

Br. Fitts to visit N. Oxford, O. Tracy, Leominster. Br. Fitts to visit N. Oxford, O. Tracy, Leominster.
Lyon, Milbury, Haynes, Harvard,
Swain, Grafton, Curtis, Southboro,
Jennings, Worcester, Wheeler, 2d Grafton,
L. Tracy, Westboro, Cheever,
Harvey, W. Boylston, Everett, Sterling,
Converse, Leicester, Waters,
Harrington, 1st Sutton, Walker, Spencer,
Pollard, Westminster, Underwood, Barre,
Felton, Holden, Powers, Hopkinton,
Goddard, Fitchburg, Howard,
Botton, Bellingham, Carpenter, S. Gardner,
Lovell, 2nd Sutton, Dalrymple, Templeton.
In making this arrangement, reference has been In making this arrangement, reference has been had chiefly to the least occasion for time and trav-el. As the season will soon allow the visitations to be made under the most favorable circumstan send out the full-length " Rejoinder" this week .- nish them all desirable information, and be preparnish them all destrates into the suggestions they ed to hear from them whatever suggestions they enter in the school or in the N. B. After our Convention at New York, we hope to have more funds, and may be able to issue an Extra of Southern Light, if our brethren will Zion to tell her towers and mark well her bulwarks, only put their hands deep in their pockets on be-half of the Reflector, and Correspondent.

The Reformed Inebriates.

The Reformed Inebriates.

In behalf of the Committee,
S. B. SWAIM.

April 20, 1841. We admire this plan of the Committee. It is perfectly simple and feasible; and the information which may be gathered, as well as the influence which may be exerted, will be, we doubt not, of great value. And why may not the same plan be adopted in every part of the country? If it should be, it would give a new and mighty impulse to the precious cause of Sabbath schools. If, too, neighboring pastors, every where, will voluntarily interchange labors for a Sabbath, with reference to the same kind of labor in the Sabbath schools, and each prepare a brief report to be presented to a Committee which may be appointed at the next meeting of their Association, a vast amount of good will result to all the schools and a mass of information will be collected in the several Associations, or Sabbath School Conventions, which may use. Shall it de done ?- Ed. Refl.

Sabbath School Questions. The Place of Moses' Death.

1. Does the Bible contain any prohibition from promised to Abraham and his posterity? 2. What are the boundaries of that "promised land ?"

3. In what part of that land was and is " Mount Worcester is ripe for the harvest. This fact Nebo on whose summit Moses died? 4. Which way did Moses look from Pisgah the

highest point of that mountain, to behold the prom-

6. Was it necessary to go over the river Jordan

in order to enter that land? or was not the " Eu-

As the opinion is common, and has often been expressed in the pulpit, that Moses was expressly forbidden to enter "the promised land," and a some rather dangerous inferences may be drawn from an erroneous view of this matter, we combe gradually going on in the Zion Baptist Church mend the foregoing questions to S. S. teachers, to of this city. Some of the congregation appear anx- parents and even to ministers for their own examiious relative to their eternal interest. Others have nation and for the benefit of those under their lately obtained hope, and are waiting for an oppor- instruction. It we have read the scriptures cortunity to go forward in the self-denying and de- rectly, Moses died far within the boundaries of the lightful ordinance of Baptism, as once delivered to promised land, and had never been prohibited from the saints. Five were received by Baptism last entering it. We are aware that he was forbidden Lord's day, and four others on the 7th of February to go over the "Jordan," but that river was in the last. The number added by baptism and letter, heart of the land described in the promise, and 'Canaan" was but a small part of the territory promised to Abraham and afterwards possessed by

When the questions shall have been thoroughly The meanest of his sheep are as the apple of his examined, we shall be gratified, if some one or eye. He hears the groanings of the prisoner and more of our young readers will furnish us with the

Valley Falls Baptist Church .- In V. F. is a good degree of attention to the cause of religion. The church seems to possess the spirit of a revival. A We rejoice with our worthy brother Scott, and number during the winter past, and the presen pray that his labors may be crowned with still grea- spring, have obtained a hope; and some are deep ly anxious.

W. G. Yours affectionately.

A Good Suggestion .- 1 Council has lately been seems to have been drawn with care and as the result of a good spirit and candid examination into the facts, the Council make the following impor tant suggestion.

B., April 19, 1841.

Brother Grosvenor,
Dear Sir,—I have not done so much for your paper in this place as I should be glad to have done.

By lending it, however, I have endeavored to place the Reflector in such a position as to reflect the light of truth. In some cases the maper has been

beneficial in removing the unfounded prejudices a-gainst its pious zeal to plead for the dominion of human rights, and for the cause of universal truth tongue faileth for thirst, I the Lord will hear them,

-I the God of Israel will not forsake them. 1 will open rivers in high places, and fountains in

Eulogy on Pres. H. on the 20th inst. In our turn, we last week inserted a remark or two with reference to the ill conduct of certain students of a College during a funeral ceremony; and, on account of having our attention called to the fact of their misconduct, by some person who happened to be in our office while we were engrossed with another subject, we turned our pen for a minute to that subject, and wrote a brief censure of such conduct in those students, under the impression that they belonged to one College whereas they belonged to one College whereas they belonged to onother, and, therefore, we ascribed the mul-practice to students of the terong college. This ought not to have been done, for we ought to have taken the piece into our own hand and read it with care as we are wont, and so should have shunned the blunder. We remember, however, that, when a boy, we heard it said that they things said the taken the pate-faces demanded them with unreleuting cruelty, from forest to forest, as often as the avarice of the pate-faces demanded them with unreleuting cruelty, from forest to forest, as often as the avarice of the pate-faces demanded them with unreleuting cruelty, from forest to forest, as often as the avarice of the laind, or driven far beyond the dark waters of the Mississippi. "Shall I not visit for these things said the Lord; and shall not visit for these things said that the Lord; and shall not visit for these things said that the Lord; and shall not visit for these things said that the Lord; and shall not visit for these things said that the Lord; and shall not visit for these things said that the Lord; and shall not visit for these things said that the Lord; and shall not visit for these things said that the Lord; and shall not visit for these things said that the Lord; and shall not visit for these things said that the Lord; and shall not visit for these things are said to that the lord; and shall not visit for these things are said tone. ber, however, that, when a boy, we heard it said that the Carpenter who made a mistake in laying out his work, but made discovery of it before an out his work, but made discovery of it before an work has a laying that the control of the said of t

It is proper just to remark here that with both the Colleges implicated and their different localities we have been for many years familiarly acquainted, and should have detected the error in a moment, if we had stopped long enough to read the article, instead of relying on our friend for the incommation on which we founded our remarks; and, as we have now the very least opportunity, we remark that a thousand errors would easily be avoid might serve God. mark that a thousand errors would easily be avoided, if no man would allow himself to do more than

then, which we insert for the benefit of those to whom the first sheets of the paper referred to, were sent.

"Remarks by Ed. Reflector.—The Columbia College, at New York is an Episcopalian Institution, and we take the liberty to say that, if the above statement is true, those "students" ought to be taught better manners. The President will do well and, and led the people to serious reflection; and coasion, is most shameful. We suppose, however, they are chiefly Sons of "Chivalrous Nabobs," and may act as they please."

The following is the sentence which occasioned

The following is the sentence which occasioned to the Lord, and we may confidently expect his blessing.

"The conduct of the students of Columbia College, was a subject of general reprehension. They exhibited during the entire solemnities most unbecoming and diagraceful levity."

Boston Obsequies of Harrison.

Funereal respects were paid to the memory of Funereal respects were paid to the memory of the deceased President, on Tuesday, 20th inst. when Hon. Rufus Choate delivered an eulogium in Fanueil Hall. We omit all account of the pageant, since in our opinion it amounts to very little—is one of those "trifles light as air" with which the living may amuse themselves even at the mouth of a new-closed tomb. But the address of Mr. Choate is not of this character;—its influence will be great for good or ill. Coming from such a man, whom, from the days of our College association with him, we have regarded as one of those splendid intelligences and powerful agents which are to be known and read of all men," and to exert a controlling, directing and impulsive influence on the future destinated with more severe chastisement. But have we any reason to expect that this fast will be observed in an acceptable manner? We fear that with the great mass of the people, it will not. A writer in the Christian Watchman, in stating the reason thy we should humble onserved for a nanion before God, can find no national sin worthy of particular mention, except the sunday mails. If all the watchmen on the walls of Zion, ale such a partial view of this subject, and sound no alarm, what are we to expect of those who make no pretensions to religion; but that, "in the day of their Fast they will continue to "smite with the fist of wickedness," and thus call down and read of all men," and to exert a controlling, directing and impulsive influence on the future destination of the people, it will be observed in an acceptable manner? We fear that with the great mass of the people, it will be observed in an acceptable manner? We fear that with the great mass of the people, it will be observed in an acceptable manner? We fear that with the great mass of the people, it will be observed in an acceptable manner? We fear that with the great mass of the people, it will be observed in an acceptable manner? We fear that with the great mass of the people, it will be observed in an acceptable manner? We recting and impulsive influence on the future desti- are many watchmen in the land who refuse to bow nies of our country, for good or evil. Coming from the knee to our American Baal, and who will such a man, the sentiments of the address are of no inconsiderable importance. We are not disposed, however, to comment on any of them at present, though we have read them with great interest.

If ten righteous men would have saved Sodom for the respect to the slave.

"Watchman, what of the night? Watchman, what of the night?"

We insert this notice from Virginia for two purposes-one, to say that the paper must have been sent by some friend, as we have scrupulously shunned all African Churches, in sending our papers to the South :- another, to let our readers see whether the colored people there enjoy the privilege of reading.

Cranston are re-elected almost without opposition. It will do good.

will open rivers in high places, and fountains in the midst of the valleys; I will make the wilderness a pool of water, and the dry land springs of water."—Isa. 41 chap.

Erratum.

Strange things sometimes occur. One newspaper with which we exchange, recently said some kind things of a certain publication, when another was intended. The N. Y. Observer, dated Apr. 24, gives notice that Hon. Rulus Choate will deliver an Eulogy on Pres. H. on the 20th inst. In our turn, we last week inserted a remark or two with reference to the ill conduct of certain students of a Col-

outh is work, but made discovery of it before another discovered it, was to be acquitted by his partners. Some sheets had been struck off containing our blunder, when, on tunning our eye over the paper, we were as much astonished at what we had said as any of our readers must afterwards have been, and immediately stopped the press and altered the article to suit the facts.

It is proper just to remark here that with both the Colleges implicated and third differents.

night serve God.

In the time of our distress, instead of humbling ourselves as a nation before God, and confessing one thing at a time, whatever may be the pressure of the circumstances in which be is placed.

The following are the facts, as we then stated them, which we insert for the benefit of those to

blessing.
But on the other hand, if we refuse to confess our sins, or, if we do it partially; if we 'tithe mint and anise and cummin,' while we omit 'the weightier matters of the law—Judgment, mercy and faith' if we shut our eyes against crimes of the deepest uye, and close our ears against the erry of the enslaved and oppressed, our sacrifice will be an abomination in the sight of a holy God, and we shall be visited with more severe chastisement.

however, to comment on any of them at present, though we have read them with great interest. We might, possibly, call in question some of them and approve of others. The following is the closing paragraph.—

And now that he has been called to go hence, and leave the high trust which had been committed to him. how impressive is that sublime and shadowy orientalism which he is said to have repeated a few days before his death, which seemed to predict the awful lesson, which has now been given, from the month which has passed to the months which are to come—

If ten righteous men would have saved Sodom from destruction, may we not hope that the united prayers of all this host may prevail with God for the salvation of this guilty nation?

The fervent effectual prayer of the righteous, avais much." Oh that every friend of the Savior.

The fervent effectual prayer of the righteous, avais much." Oh that every friend of the Savior.

The fervent effectual prayer

For the Christian Reflector

"The watchman said, the morning cometh, and also the night: if ye will inquire, inquire ye, return, tion of mankind, have a legitimate claim upon

"The watchman said, the morning cometh, and also the night: if ye will inquire, inquire ye, return, come."

Happy if this dreary eclipse in so splendid a morning, should inspire such inquiries in all our statesmen, should change the ambition of public men, should admonish them that all the ends they aim at should be their country's and their God's. Happy if it should sink deep and lie long in the heart of the great mass of the people, on whom directly this affliction is to fall, repressing, if it may be, the mean selfshness of worldly life, teaching sympathy by this seasonable and indulged sorrow, and carrying all our thoughts forward to that tribucal at which not relers only, but nations themselves must one day stand. There are times and senses, in which it may be true of a nation as well as of a man, that it is good to be afflicted.—Who knows how much the fall of a hero, the even of a war, a triumphant victory, the tears of a nation in mighty grief, may contribute to that mysterious and varied public discipline, by which at last a living soul is breathed into that nation's giant limbs.

We stand on this spot where the heart of an Aemerican must throb with pride and joy. And yet, perhaps you have embellished the glories of even this place, by hanging these embleus of mourning to its pillars, by this dim religious light, you have added to the memories of its ancestral glories.

Williamsburg, Va. April 13, 1841.

Dear Sir:

Your paper directed to the pastor of the African Baptist Church is refused to be taken out of this office.

Yours, &c. Very respectfully, Jesse Cole, P. M.

We insert this notice from Virginal for two purposessence, to say that the paper must have hear the proper of them.

The popular directed the paper must have hear the ambioration of effect of maladministration of the gover is stelled to our own organization.

We delegate power to agents who lend their support to treat period our own organization.

We delegate power to agents who lend their support to treat period our own organization.

We

Regular Commissioners. ABIEL JAQUES, Worcester, CHARLES THURBER, Grafton. Special Commissioners.
SALEM TOWNE, Charlton,
EDNUND CUSHING, Lunenburg.

Mr. Turnbull's Sermon .- We have received copy of this excellent discourse, of which we copied Governor King, and Messrs. Tillinghast and from the Daily Mail a pretty full account last week.

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Slavery, Rum, Theatres, Licentiousness, Murder !! } the fruits of that "delicate" institution and those the Orthodox Church in Petersham on the 14th inst. lovely practices, which must not be spoken against, Sermon by Rev. Dr. Tyler of East Windsor, Cona.

or must be treated with the most forbearing gentleness! "What has the North to do with slavery?" The Church must not touch it!!

Fatal Affray in Boston.—An affray took place in Richmond street, in this city, last night, which resulted in the stabbing and probable death of a young man named Charles Reed, a back-driver in the employment of Mr. John Wright, in Ann street. The recognition.—The recognition of the Rev. Ronert Everette Pattison, as pastor of the First Baptist Church, Providence, took place on Thursday. 15 inst.

Anniversaries in New York.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST ANTI-SLA-

man named Charles Reed, a back-driver in the employment of Mr. John Wright, in Ann street. The circumstances of the case are these.

A Southern bully named William Simmons, came to this city several weeks since, in company with a native of Provincetown, Ms., bringing among other emblems of Southern life, a large Bowie knife, with a broad, sharp pointed blade, more than one foot in length. This he flourished about, extensively, boasted much of his feats of valor performed at the South, and threatened to exceive this deadly instrument upon some of our coolblooded Notherners, should occasion present. His friend and companion from Provincetown induced him to give up the knife, and for sometime succeeded in keeping it out of his way, although repeatedly solicited to return it.

Last evening, Emmons said he was going to the Theatre, and must have the knife. After much parleying, he finally obtained it, went off to the Theatre, and staid till a late hour.

There, it is presumed, he got excited with liquor, for upon his return he was unusually boisterous and ugly. He went to the house of Mr. Carlton, a respectable citizen in Richmond street, where he was known, and insulted his wife by his gross conduct and language. She attempted to call some person to her aid, when Emmons seized her round the waist, and threw her down upon the floor.

CYRUS TITO RONVENTION.

AMMERICAN BAPTIST ANTI-SLA-VERY SOCIE-VERY CONVENTION will had its 8th Anniversary in the Broadway Tabernacle on Tuesday, May 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The 1st anniversary of the THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIE-TY will hold its 8th Anniversary in the Broadway Tabernacle on Tuesday, May 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

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The 1st anniversary

was known, and insulted his wife by his gross conduct and language. She attempted to call some person to her aid, when Emmons seized her round the waist, and threw her down upon the floor.

One of the children run out, and called the first person that happened to be near—Mr. Charles Reed, the injured man. He came in immediately, and succeeded in preventing Simmons from effecting his fiendish purpose.

Simmons became exceedingly violent and abusive, and following Mr. Reed into the street, seized him by the shoulder, and a seuffle ensued, during Monday next.

sive, and following Mr. Reed into the street, seized him by the shoulder, and a scuffle ensued, during which Simmons drew his Bowie knife and stabbed the unfortunate man in the bowels, literally cutting him open, from side to side, so that the greater portion of his intestines fell out?

It was but a few steps to his boarding house (Mr. Reed), and by placing his arms neroes his bowels, he succeeded in reaching.

Notice.

The Ministerial Conference of the Ashford Asserted the subscriber, and the subscriber, and the subscriber, and work of the subscriber, an

The Ministerial Conference of the Ashford Association, will hold its next quarterly meeting, on the Matchmen, and committed. The Bowie knife was found in his possession, dyed in blood.

Mr. Reed is a very quiet, orderly, respectable young man, a native of Boston, universally esteemed by all who knew him, and there is probably no man better known in the neighborhood where he belongs. This affair has created and the Matchmen and Mat young man, a native of Boston, universally settemed by all who knew him, and there is probably no man better known in the neighborhood where he belongs. This affair has created a very painful sensation at the North End.

No. 13 Joy's Building, Boston, on Wednesday the Single State of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. Taain, See'y.

Mr. Reed lingered until half past 9 o'clock, on Sunday morning, in great agony, when he expired. He retained his senses to the last, and gave a full account of the transaction. He said positively a full account of the transaction. He said positively that Simmons was the murderer. A coroner's inquest was held upon the body of young Reed, the murdered man, yesterday; and it was found, upon examination, that he had received two severe wounds in his back, in addition to that in his bowels. The jury, after a full examination of the case, decided that the deceased came to his death by wounds inflicted upon him, by William Simmons, wilfully and with malice aforethought; constituting murder in the first degree. The wounds in the back, are considered strong evidence of a wilful and malicious attack.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ECROPE.

This Great Western, arrived at New York, between 1 and 2 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon.

This vessel encountered very severe weather, and fell in with large islands of ice. On the 18th from 9.15 passed several small pieces; blowing the engine and at 9.80 into a field of ice extending as far as the eye could reach; at 10,15 succeeded in getting the ship's head to the Eastward, and at 11 got clear of the field. On the 19th and 20th, was completely surrounded by ice.

Among the passengers are Mr. Bates, managing partner of the firm of Baring, Brothers & Co. with his lady, and a party of friends; also Isaac Davis Esq. of Worcester, Professor Wayland, Joseph Hanni, Esq. lady and daughter, Miss Jaudon, &c.

The President had not arrived on the 8th. She was 27 days out. It is feared she is lost.

There was no additional excitement in regard to the imprisonment of McLeoc.

The political news is not important either in England or on the Continent, and the arrival gives us, indeed, no news of interest.

Public opinion seemed to have settled down with the belief that peace with this country will continue uninterrupted, and the papers are chiefly discussing other subjects.

The editor of the Daveport Independent, states that he has been favored with an extract of a letter from Captain Drew, in which Capt. D. states positively that McLeod, who is now awaiting his trial is Lockport, was not one of the party engaged in the capture of the Carolinee.

Part, April 5. It seems certain that M. Guize the difference existing between Great Britain and the United States.

This report of mediation seems to have been the officered of mediation seems to have been and will be sold at prices which cannot fell to set person and will be sold at price which cannot fell to set person and will be applied to the capture of the Carolines.

Part, April 5. It seems certain that M. Guize the difference existing between Great Britain and the United States. FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ECROPE.

This report of mediation seems to have been founded only upon a Paris letter in the London

Cape of Good Hope papers of the 17th of January announce the destruction by fire, of the brig Australia, from Danube, about 600 miles to the westward of the Cape. The captain and crew escaped in the bonts.

ROBBERY AT WINDSON CASTLE. The party sus-PROBLERY AT WINDSON CASTLE. The party suspected of being concerned in the depredations of plate at Windsor Castle, has been apprehended.— His name is Richard Lovegrove, and it is stated that he has made some extraordinary disclosures, teading to implicate other parties in the well planned system of depredation which must have been long pursued at the Castle.

To Correspondents. We have received several communications too late for insertion this week.

MANY OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS will have a convenient opportunity to forward money to us at New York next week. We very much need every dollar.

Courtesy. Some two or three of our Exchanges have quoted articles original only in the Reflector.

minister." He is supposed to be now in Massachu-

Wereaster, April 14,

Ordination.

Read the following and learn one proof more of The Rev. Solomon Clark was ordained paster of

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST ANTI-SLA-

CYRUS PITT GROSVENOR.
of Worcester, as a suitable man to fill that impertant office.

ASAPB RICE, Chairman.

The friends of Liberty in each town in the District will see the importance of taking prompt measures to prepare to distribute votes for their candidate, and that every freeman is at his post on Monday next.

Framingham, April 19th, 1811. NOTICE. The next meeting of the Worcester Female An-ti-Slavery Society will be held in the Hall over Boyden and Fenno's store, on Tuesday next, April 4th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Ladies friendly to the cause are respectfully invited to attend.

BOOK BINDING. Over Dorr, Howland & Co's Bookstore, near the WILLIAM ALLEN.

back, are considered strong evidence of a wind and malicious attack.

Simmons will no doubt be brought before the Police Court, this foreneous, for examination. When we left the place where the affirst occurred, the officers had gone in pursuit of his companion, (the Provincetown man) whom they intend to retain as a witness.— Mail.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN!!!

Printed Lawns-At 12 1-2 cents.

R. BIGELOW & CO. are now receiving the fol-e lewing articles, which are bought for "cash," and will be sold at prices which cannot fail to suit per-

SUGARS.

3000 lbs. P. R. and N. O. Sugar,
5000 do Brown Havana Sugar (new crop,)
1000 do Creshed, Powdered and Loaf de,
MOLASSES.

6 Hds. Trinidad Molames, (new crop,)
2 do Porto Rico do.
2 do Sugar Bakers do.
COFFEE. COFFEE.

COFFEE.

400 lbs. Old Java Coffee,
1500 do Porto Cabello and Rie do.
200 do St. Domingo, do.
TEAS.
6 Chests superior Sea. Tea,
2 do Old Hyson, (seperior) do.
4 do Young Hyson do.
2 do Pouchong do.
—ALSO—
Dif Fish, Mackerel, Salmon, Hama, Lard, Rice,
Honey, Spices, Dried Apples, Figs. Raissins, Bar Soap,
Tobacco, Sauff, Nots, Carrants, Citron, Stone and
Wooden Ware, &c. &c.
Worcester, April 21, 1841.

Removals and Copartnership.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public that they have formed a connection in business under the firm and name of

have quoted articles original only in the Reflector, without giving credit, as the Christian Watchman, Free American, &c. We mean not to do 30.

New Post Office. A Post Office has been established at Fisherville, Windham Co. Conn; William Fisher, jr. Post Master.

"A Bad Man."

The Herald and Journal advertises "a bad man who calls himself "John Lee, Jesse Lee, Oregon missionary," &c., and claims to be "a Methodist minister." He is supposed to be now in Massachumaner.

"A Bad was "Boots and to to order, in the most thorough missionary," &c., and claims to be "a Methodist minister." He is supposed to be now in Massachumaner.

"A By WHITTEKER, and chaims of do being and selection of the firm and name of HARRINGTON.

"A By WHITTEKER, and chaims of do being and have removed from their former places of beings as a been to the Store formerly occupied by D. Goddard & Co., as a Jewelry Shop, nearly opposite the Castral Church, as a Jewelry

WM. B. WHITTEKER.

Fading, still fading, is written on all; Over life's path still lingers the pall. Beauty like sunlight, Gleams out for a breath. Glittering with gems For the bridal of death, The warrior in mail To the battle speeds on : Death is the victor! The battle is won.

Fading, still fading, is written on all; Over life's pathway still lingers the pall. Fame sound thy trumpet, And fill the broad skies, Fame! 'tis a meteor, The echo replies. Grave it in marble, The deeds of the past; Tis written in dust, Swept away by the blast. Fading, still fading, is written on all; Over life's pathway still lingers the pall.

The City Street. I love the fields, the woods, the streams, The wild flowers fresh and sweet. And yet I love no less than these, The crowded city-street! For haunts of man, where'er they be, Awake my deepest sympathy.

I see within the city-street, Li'e's most extreme estates, The gorgeous domes of palaces, The prison's doleful gates; The hearths by household virtues blest, The dens that are the serpent's nest.

A see the rich man proudly fed And richly clothed pass by: I see the shivering homeless wretch, With hunger in his eye; For life's severest contrasts meet For ever in the city-street!

The lofty, princely palaces What dreary deeds of we, What untold, mortal agonies Their arras chambers know! Yet is without all smooth and fair As Heaven's blue dome of summer air.

And even portliest citizen, Within his doors doth hide Some household grief, some secret care, From all the world beside: It ever was, it must be so, For human heritage is wo!

Hence it is that a city-street Can deepest thought impart, For all its people, high and low, Are kindred to my heart; And with a yearning love I share In all their joy, their pain, their care!

TRIAL OF THE WITNESSES OF THE RES-URRECTION OF JESUS. (CONTINUEDA)

to what has been said under this head, or to go on with your cause.

you, were but introductory to the main evidences on summoned to see the seals opened. I'he guards, which the merits of the cause must rest. The gen-when examined, were forced to confess the truth, though joined with an acknowledgment of their guilt, enthusiasm in the master which occasioned the pre- ciples. diction, and fraud in the servants who put it into ex-

reply : the Gentleman opened this transaction as a fraud. fraud from one end to the other. Now he supposes Christ to have been an honest, poor enthusiast, and the disciples only to be cheats.

Judge. Sir, if you go to new matter, the counsel on the other side must be admitted to answer.

only to introduce the evidence that is to be laid beof this affair, and those too, conveyed to us through the hands of friends and parties to the plot. In such a case, it is enough if we carrimagine what the views counts given us by those who are friends to the be probably were. And, in such a case too, it must be easy for a gentleman of parts to raise contrary imaginations, and to argue plausibly from them. But the en him schemes instead of evide nce. Gentleman has rightly observed, that if the resurrecgood or bad, that were to be supported by it. Therefore I shall go on to prove this fraud, which is one main part of the cause now to be determined.

I ber leave to remind you, that Jesus, in his life- has been as good as his word; he has proved beyond time, foretold his death, and that he should rise again contradiction that Christ died, and was laid in the the third day. The first part of his prediction was accomplished; he died upon the cross and was buri- the stone, they took care to see that the body was ed. I will not trouble you with the particulars of there; otherwise their precaution was useless. He

history: peshaps he may be of opinion by and by, fraud. If this open prediction implies a fraudulent that there was a sleight of hand in the crucifixion, design, the evidence is strong with the Gentleman: and that Christ only counterfeited death.

prove beyond contradiction, that the dead body was wrong side for the dead contradiction, that the dead body was wrong side for the dead contradiction, that the dead body was wrong side for the dead contradiction, that the dead body was wrong side for the dead contradiction, that the dead body was wrong side for the dead contradiction, that the dead body was wrong side for the dead contradiction, that the dead body was wrong side for the dead contradiction.

it will be well for you, if you can get it as fairly out

Judge. Go on with your evidence.

Mr. A. My Lord, the crucifixion being over, the dead body was conveyed to a sepulchre; aud, in the general opinion, there seemed to be an end of the whole design. But the governors of the Jews, watchful for the safety of the people, called to mind, that Jesus in his life-time had said that he would rise again on the third day. It may at first sight seem strange, that they should give attention to such a prophecy: a prophecy big with confidence and pre-sumption, and which, to the common sense of mankind, carried its confutation along with it. And "there is no other nation in the world, which would not have slighted such a vain prognostication of a known impostor." But they had warning to be watchful. It was not long before, that the people "had like to have been fatally deluded, and imposed on by him, in the pretended resuscitation of Lazarus." They had fully discovered the cheat in the case of Lazarus, and had narrowly escaped the dangerous consequences of it. And though Jesus was dead, yet he had many disciples and followers alive, who were ready enough to combine in any fraud to verify the prediction of their Master .-Should they succeed, the rulers foresaw the consequences in this case would be more fatal, than those which before they had narrowly escaped. Upon this account they addressed themselves to the Ro man governor; told him how the case was; and desired that he would grant them a guard to watch the sepulchre; that the service would not be long, for the prediction limited the Resurrection to the third day; and when that was over, the soldiers might be eleased from the duty. Pilate granted the request; and a guard was set to watch the sepulchre.

This was not all. The chief priests took another method to prevent all frauds, and it was the best that could possibly be taken; which was to seal up the door of the sepulchre. To understand to what pur-pose this caution was used, you need only consider what is intended by sealing up doors, and boxes, or writings. Is it not for the satisfaction of all parties concerned, that they may be sure things are in the state they left them, when they come and find their seals not injured? This was the method used by Darius, when Daniel was cast into the lion's den; he sealed the door of the den. And for what purpose? Was it not to satisfy himself and his court, that no art had been used to preserve Daniel? And when he came, and saw Daniel safe, and his own seal un touched, he was satisfied. And indeed if we consider the thing rightly, a seal thus used imports a covenant; if you deliver writings to a person sealed. and he accepts them so, your delivery and his acceptance, implies a covenant between you, that the writings shall be delivered, and the seal whole. And should the seal be broken, it would be a manifest. fraud and breach of trust. 'Nay, so strongly is this covenant implied, that there needs no special agrenment in the case. It is a compact which men are put under by the law of nations, and the compaon consent of mankind. When you send a letter set led to the post-house, you have not indeed a special agreement with all persons through whose han is it asses, that it shall not be opened by any hand, but his only to whom it is directed; yet men know themselves to be under this restraint, and that it is unlawful and dishonorable to transgress it.

Since then the sepulchre was sealed; since the seal imported a covenant, consider who were the parties to this covenant. They could be no other than the chief Priests on one side, the Apostles on the other. To prove this, no special agreement n eed be On one side, there was a concern to see the prediction fulfilled; on the other, to prevent fraud in fulfilling it. The sum of their agreement was naturally this: that the seals should be or ened at the time appointed for the Resurrection, the t all par-ties might see and be satisfied, whether the dead body was come to life, or no.

What now would any reasonable man ex pect from these circumstances? Do not you expert to hear that the chief Priests and the Apostles met at the time appointed, opened the seals, and that the mat-Judge. Mr. A. you are at liberty either to reply ter in dispute was settled beyond all contr sversy one way or other? But see how it happened. The seals were broken, the body stolen away in the night by Mr. A. My Lord, the observations I laid before the disciples; none of the chief Priests present, or in his life-time was a party. There is, he says, no they confessed that they were asleer, and in the medium: I beg his pardon; why might it not be an mean time that the body was stolen aw ty by the dis-

This evidence of the Roman soldiers, and the far stronger evidence arising from the cle ndestine man-Mr. B. My Lord, this is new matter, and not a ner of breaking up the seals, are sufficient proofs of

But there is another circumstance in the case of equal weight. Though the seals did not prevent the cheat entirely, yet they effectually fi .lsified the prediction. According to the prediction, Jesus was to rise on the third day. At this time the chief Priests Mr. A. My Lord, I have no such intention. I intended to be present, and probably would have been was observing that the accountil gave of Jesus was attended by a great multitude. This made it impossible to play any tricks at that time, and therefore fore the court. It cannot be expected that I should the Apostles were forced to hasten the plot; and ac know all the secret designs of this contrivance ; es- cordingly the Resurrection happ med a day before pecially considering that we have but short accounts its time. For the body was buri ed on the Friday, and was gone early in the mornin g on Sunday.

These are plain facts; facts drawn from the ac lief of the Resurrection. The C. entleman will no call these imaginations, or complain that I have giv-

Mr. B. My Lord, I am now to consider that part tion be a fraud, there is an end of all pretensions, of the argument upon which the Gentleman lays the greatest stress. He has given us his evidence; mere evidence, he says, unmi red and clear of all schemes and imaginations. In one thing indeed he sepulchre; for without doubt when the Jews sealed his crucifixion, death and burial. It is a well known has proved too, that the prediction of Christ concernory.

Mr. B. My Lord, I desire to know whether the known in all Jerusalem; for he owns that this gave Gentleman charges any fraud upon this part of the occasion for all the care that was taken to prevent but if it shall appear to be: what it really was, the Mr. A. No, no; have no such fears; he was not greatest mark that could be given of sincerity and crucified by his disciples, but by the Romans and the plain dealing in the whole affair, the evidence will Jews; and they were in very good earnest. I will be still as strong, but the veight of it will fall on the

great loss to account for the credit which the chief to pilfer themselves? This is in all such cases but Priests gave to the prediction of the Resurrection, by a necessary care; you may place guards, and when the care they took to prevent it. He thinks the you do, all is in their power; Et quis custodes custothing in itself was too extravagant and absurd to de- diat ipsos? (To be continued.) serve any regard; and that no one would have regarded such a prediction in any other time or place.

I agree with the Gentleman entirely: but then I delate, been commissioned to fulfil a peculiar visimand of him a reason why the chief Priests were under any concern about this prediction. Was it be- all ranks and professions have fallen. cause they had plainly discovered him to be a cheat a few have fallen in an instant—without so much and an impostor? It is impossible; This reason as an intimation that the fatal dart had yet been would have convinced them of the folly and pre-sumption of the prediction. It must therefore necessumption of the prediction. It must therefore necessing the prediction of the prediction. It must therefore necessing the prediction of the prediction. It must therefore necessing the prediction of the prediction. It must therefore necessing the prediction of the prediction. It must therefore necessing the prediction of the prediction. It must therefore necessing the prediction of the prediction. It must therefore necessing the prediction of the prediction. It must therefore necessing the prediction of the prediction. It must therefore necessing the prediction of the prediction. It must therefore necessing the prediction of the predic sarily be, that they had discovered something in the life and actions of Christ, which raised this jealousy, and made them listen to a prophecy in his case, which in any other case they would have despised. And what could this be but the secret conviction they ere under by his many miracles of his extraordina-tingencies to which human life so of en falls a powers? This care therefore of the chief Priests sacrifice, and to which short sighted man has of the mighty works which Jesus did in his life-time. or had the Jews been persuaded that he performed teemed with striking instances of mortality.

g, about two hours after his arrival at the place, such as whom Christ had pretended to raise from the on his way home from a journey through the lead; and therefore they took all this care to guard State of New York. He had been absent six

I begin now to want evidence ; I am forbid to call his imagination; what else to call it, I know not. There is not the least intimation given from history, hat there was any cheat in the case of Lazarus, or that any one suspected a cheat. Lazerus lived in the country after he was raised from the dead; and though his life was secretly and basely sought after, est no body had the courage to call him to a trial of is part of the cheat. It may be said perhaps the ulers were terrified. Very well: but they were not errified when they had Christ in their possession, when they brought him to a trial; why did they not then object this cheat to Christ? It would have been much to their purpose. Instead of that, they accused him of a design to pull down their temple, destroy their law, and of blasphemy; but not on word of any fraud in the case of Lazarus, or any oth er case.

But not to enter into the merits of this cause which has in it too many circumstances for your present consideration; let us take the case to be as the Gentleman states it, that the cheat, in the case of Lazarus, was detected. What consequence is to be expected? In all other cases, impostors, once disovered, grow odious and contemptible, and quite incapable of doing further mischief; so little are they. Ple egarded, that even when they tell the truth, they are neglected. Was it so in this case? No, says the Pal Gentleman, the Jews were the more careful that Christ should not cheat them in his own resurrection. Surely this is a most singular case: when the eople thought him a prophet, the chief Priests eople thought him a prophet, the chief Priests ought to kill him, and thought his death would put Places 17 cts. Ps. an end to his pretensions: when they and the peo-ple had discovered him to be a cheat, then they thought him not safe, even when he was dead, but Plaid Ginghams were afraid he should prove a true Prophet, and, acording to his own prediction, rise again. A need- Birds Eye Diapers

ess, a preposterous fear!

In the next place, the Gentleman tells us how proer the care was that the chief Priests took. I agree perfectly with him. Human policy could not invent more proper method to guard against and prevent all fraud. They delivered the sepulchre, with the dead body in it, to a company of Roman soldiers. who had orders from their officer to watch the sepulchre. Their care went further still, they sealed the door of the sepulchre.

Upon this occasion, the Gentleman had explained he use of seals when applied to such purposes. They imply, he says, a covenant that the things sealed up shall remain in the condition they are, till the parties to the sealing are agreed to open them. 1 ee no reason to enter into the learning about seals let it be as the Gentleman has opened it. What

Why then, it seems, the Apostles and chief Priests vere in a covenant that there should be no Resurection, at least no opening of the door, till they meet ogether at an appointed time to view and unseal the door.

Your Lordship and the Court will now consider the probability of this supposition. When Christ was seized and carried to his trial, his Disciples fled, and hid themselves for fear of the Jews, out of a just apprehension that they should, if apprehended, be sacrificed with their Master. Peter indeed followed him, but his courage soon failed, and it is well known in what manner he denied him. After the death of Christ, his Disciples were so far from being ready to engage for his Resurrection, or to enter in to terms and agreements for the manner in which it should be done, that they themselves did not believe it ever would be. They gave over all hopes and thoughts of it; and far from entering into engagements with the chief Priests, their whole concer was to keep themselves concealed from them. Thi is a well known case, and I will not trouble you with particular authorities to prove this truth. Can any man now in his right senses, think that the Disciples, under these circumstances, entered into this ovenant with the Jews? I believe the Gentlemen does not think it, and for that reason says, that seals so used import a covenant without a special agreement. Be it so; and it must then be allowed, that swerable for them; for the covenant reached to every body as well as to them, since they were under no special contract.

But I beg pardon for spending your time unnecessarily; when the simple, plain account of this mat-ter, will best answer all these jealousies and suspic ions. The Jews, it is plain, were exceedingly solicitous about this event. For this reason they obtained a guard from Pilate; and when they had, they were still suspicious lest their guards should deceive them, and enter into combination against them. To secure this point, they sealed the door, and required of the guards to deliver up the sepulchre to them sealed as it was. This is the natural and true acount of the matter. Do but consider it in a parallel case; suppose a prince should set a guard at the door of his treasury; and the officer who placed the guard should seal the door, and say to the soldiers, you shall be answerable for the seal if I find it broken: would not all the world understand the seal to be fixed to guard against the soldiers, who might, though employed to keep off others, be ready enough

er his dead, helpless body, is a lasting testimony given the name of accidents. It has seemed to us of late, that our public journals have literally no wonders in his life, I think they would not have been afraid of seeing any done by him after his death.

Among these the death of Mr. William Ladd of Minot, is not the least so. Mr. L. has long been known as a warm hearted philanthropist, and death. leath.

But the Gentleman is of another mind. He says the died at Portsmouth, N. H. Fr. day evening, April hey had discovered a plain cheat in the case of Lazmonths lecturing on his favorite subject, when fatigue and exhaustion admonished him to seek repose, and recruit his energies. But his work was done, and he has gone where the cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

Custom Boots and Shoes, Of all descriptions, made by
JEREMIAH BOND,
Corner of Main and Front Streets,
WORCESTER-April 7, 1841. Gentlemen's, Lady's and Chil-

dren's Wrought Slippers, Made in the best style, by Jeremiah Bond.

Shop Work,

A S good as can be found, and AT AS Low, (but UNIFORM) prices; for sale, by
JEREMIAH EOND.

April 7, 1841.

Removal. VILLIAM JONES, HAIR CUTTER, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his place of business to the office formerly occupied by JUDGE PAINE, on the Corner of Maine and Pleasant Streets, where by constant attention to his business six days in the week, he hopes to receive their

atronage.

N. B. Particular attention paid to Hair Cutting, and Honing Razor March 31, 1841.

Cheap Goods. 17 cts. Ys.
17 cts. yd.
17 cts. yd.
12 ½ cts. yd.
25 cts. yd.
12 ½ cts. yd.
12 ½ cts. yd.
10 cts. yd.
20 cts. yd.
20 cts. yd.
20 cts. yd.
20 cts. yd. Fancy St 10 cts. Pr. 8 cm, Pr. 1 ct. yd. 12½ cts. Pr. 3 cts. Paper. 3 cts. Doz. Pins 3 cts. Paper—I Pearl Shirt Buttons Spool Cotton 1 ct. Spool.
Spool Cotton 1 ct. Spool.
Stay Lacings 8 cts. Doz.
Large Umbrellas 65 cts. Ps.
Together with a great variety of new and cheap goods this week receiving and for sale by
ORRIN RAWSON.

Worcester, April 7, 1841.--tf Broadcloths, Cassimeres, &c. 100 PS. Broadcloths, from 1,00 to 4,00 per yd.
125 Ps. Cassimeres, from 50 to 1,50 "
80 Ps. Sattinets, from 20 to 75 per yd.
This week receiving and for sale, by

Worcester, April 7, 1841.

To the Public. THIS may certify, that I have sold my sons, GER-SHOM EAMES, and HENRY E. EAMES, their time until they become twenty-one years of age, and shall not hereafter claim any of their earnings nor pay any debts of their contracting after this date. AARON EAMES.

Spring Goods.

Worcester, March 24, 1841. ORRIN RAWSON. Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!

Mouselin de Laines and Printed Lawns! 75 PS. Rich Figured Silks, from 50 to 1,00 per yd. 50 Ps. Plain do. " 33 to 62 " 125 Ps. Mouselin de Laines, from 1,50 to 5,00 a dress." 150 " Printed Lawns, from 12 1-2 to 33 cts per yd. This week receiving and for sale, by
Mar. 31, 1841. 1614 ORRIN RAWSON

FREDERICK L. CALL would give notice to the inhabitants of Worcester and vicinity, that he has fitted up the store situated No. 2, Butman Row, (Main Street,) where he offers for sale a full seasons. offers for sale a full assortment of Drugs, Fan-ey Goods, Perfumery, Dye-stuffs, &c., on the most rea-

Brown Sheetings & Shirting:. the Apostles were no more concerned in these seals than any other man in the country, and no more answerable for them; for the covenant reached to even

S Cases Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, from 6 to
15 cis. per yd.

8 Bales Bed Tickings, from 10 to 17 cts per yd.
Together with Blue Drills, Denims. Brown Linens,
Stormants, Crash, Diapers, and a complete assortment of
all other kinds of Dry Goods, this week receiving and
for sale equally cheap, by
ORRIN RAWSON.
Worcester, April 7, 1841.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Satincts! FROM AUCTION!!

FROM AUCITION!

WE are every week receiving from Auction, various colors and qualities of woolens (occasionally some very fine ones) which we are enabled to sell for CASH, at about half the usual price!

Purchasers are invited to call and examine some beautiful fine Blacks, Blues and Greens just received.

HENRY H. CHAMBERLIN & CO.

March 21, 1841.

March 31, 1841.

Shawls, Shawls, Shawls, Shawls. PLAIN, Changeable, Italian and Brocade large Silk Shawls (some very rich and splendid)—also, Cash-mere, Edinboro', Raw Silk and Highland Plaid Shawls and Fancy Handkerchiefs in great variety, this week reand Fancy Handkerchiefs in great variety, this week receiving, and for sale very cheap, by
ORRIN RAWSON.

Worcester, March 31, 1841,

New Stock.

HE Subscriber is now opening at his Sto Main and Front Streets, an entire N Boots, Shoes & Trunks,

hich he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Also Boots and Shoes made to order by the most ap

Proved workmen.
Repairing done at short notice in the most thores manner.

JEREMIAH BOND.

Worcester, Sept. 23, 1840.

SCHOOL BOOKS.



Dorr, Howland & Co.

DOPP, HOWISHE & CO.

EEP constantly for sale a general assertment of A BOOKS used in Common Schools, High Schools, Academies, and Female Seminaries; Also, SCHOOL STATIONERY, of all kinds, such as Writing and Ciphering Books, Paper, Quills, Steel Pens, Slates by the dozen, very low, Pencils, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Penknives, India Rubber, &c. &c.

All Orders supplied at the lowest market prices, and as low for Cash, as at any regular Bookstore in the State.

By devoting ourselves more particularly to this branch of the business, we hope to make our Store

THE SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY for Worcester County, where may always ha found every

for Worcester County, where may always be found every article usually wanted in Schools.

(Merchants, Teachers, and School Committees, are

wited to patronise our establishment.

Worcester, Feb. 12, 1841.

New Spring Goods,

From Auctions, &c. THE subscriber is this week receiving from Auctions and other sources 125 Packages of New, Cheap and desirable Spring and Summer Goods,

among which may be found—
15000 Yds. American Prints from 4 to 17 cts. 5000 " English do " 12 1-2 to 25 cts. 1800 " 4-4 French do " 12 1-2 to 42 cts. 2000 " Furniture Patch, " 6 1-4 to 15 cts. 3000 " Mouseline de Laines, \$1 50 to \$5 00 per

Dress. 800 Yds. Satin Stripe Challys from 50 to 67 cts 3500 "Printed Lawns, from 12 1-2 to 33 cts. .
4000 "Rich Fig'd Silks, from 50 cts. to \$1 00. " Plain " from 33 to 62 cts.
Figured Alapines, from 75 cts. to \$1 12.

800 "Figured Alapines, from 75 cts. to \$1 12.
2000 "Plain do from 50 cts. to \$1 25.
25000 "Col'd and Blk. Cambrics from 6 1-4 to 10.
2500 "Bro. Sheetings and Shirtings from 6 to 10.
5000 "Bleached do do from 6 to 15.
3000 "Bed Tickings from 10 to 17 cts.
2000 "Heavy Broad Cloths from 1 00 to \$4 00.
3000 "do Cassime:s from 50 cts. to \$1 50.
1000 "Satinets from 20 to 75 cts.
100 dozens Cotton Hose from 10 to 42 cts. a pair.
75 "L. Thread Gloves "10 to 20 do do.
200 Black Lace Veils from 1 00 to \$5 00.
10 Cartons Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, from 6 1-4 to 25 cts. a vd.

to 25 cts. a yd. 250 Edinboro' and Plaid Shawls, from 1,00 to 4,00

200 Fancy Handkerkhiefs, from 12 1-2 to 1,00. 200 Fancy Handsternners, from 12 1-2 to 1,00.
Plain, Changeable, Italian and Brocade large Silk
Shawls. Together with the largest assortment of all
other kinds of Dry Goods, that he has ever offered in
his market, all of which will be sold equally cheap.
Purchasers of Dry Goods are particularly invited to call and examine the above stock before ORRIN RAWSON. Worcester, March 31, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the store formerly occupied by S. D. Spura, Stone Block, corner of Main and Central sts. where they are prepared to offer a general and full assortiment of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

As our goods are all purchased for Cash, customers may rely on decided bargains. The public may rest assured that the old character of the store for fair dealing will be relatined. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

L. & D. M. WARREN.

Seed Store.

GARDEN, FLOWER AND FIELD SEEDS, Warranted the growth of 1840.

Warranted the growth of 1840.

For sale at the Send Store, and Office of the Yankee Farmer, No. 45 North Market Street, Boston, Mass. The Sobscriber h is just exempleted his assortment of seeds for the coming season, and is, ready to supply orders for Gardon, Flower and Field Seeds, wholesale and retail.

This stock has been selected with great care. The American seeds were raised by experienced seed growers in the vicinity of Boston, in New Hampshire, and in Maine; and the most implicit confidence may be placed in their genuineness and vitality. The English seeds, comprising Cabbage, Cauliflower seeds, Radish, &c. &c. are just received, per ship. Sampson, from the best seed growers near London. The assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS

smade up of all the old esteemed varieties, together with many new and improved kinds, such as Early Snow Ball Turnip, the earliest variety.

Early May Peas, 35 ets per quart, the earliest known.

Early May Warwick Peas, 25 ets per quart.

Early Hope, Early May, Early Emperor, and Early Nonparcil Cabbuges.

Boxes of seed, containing 20 papers of the most approvao, surieties, each kind late-fled with directions for their cultura at \$1, \$2\$, and \$3\$, per box, according to the quantity in each paper. This assortment is recommended to all who wish tocultivate a small kitchen garden.

Garden seeds by the quantity, assorted to suit the different markets, at a liberal discount from retail prices.

The following list of valuable root seeds, is wor by the ention of every farmer;—
White Sicilia or Sugar Beet; White Sicilia or Sugar Beet; Red Mangel Wurtzel; Yellow Giobe Mangel Wurtzel; Red do. do. do; White Altringham Carrot, Long Orange do. Rota Baga (Purple Top);

Long Orange do,
Ruta Baga (Purple Top);
Euglish Turnip;
Yellow Aberdeen Turnip, &c. &c. &c.
Root calture enables the tarmer to keep more stock, and to keep it in better condition than he could otherwise do. It gives the most food for animals with the least labor, it is, under good management, the most certain in its results, it gives the most manure; improves the soil by deep and thorough cultivation, and fits it for dry or white crops.

The average produce of the different kind of roots, per arre, in good husbandry, such as will produce 40 bushels of corn, is 600 bushels of foor, is 600 bushels of roots. With common cultivation that will produce 30 bushels of root for foot crops to one of corn, and corn is the largest yield of any grain crop. The average cost of a root crop per acre is \$40.

According to the above estimate, the average cost of a bushel of roots would be 62-3 cents.
It is advisable to plant two or three kinds of roots every year, as some kinds may fail. The quantity of seed required per acre is, for

r acre is, for Sugar Beet, 3 or 4 pounds. Mangel Wurtzel, 3 or 4 do.

Rotages Warzer, 3 or 4 do.
Carrota, 2 do.
Ruta Baga, 1
dos
Packages of any of the above varieties can be easily for
warded to any part of the country. Orders and letters of in
uitry by mail, will be promptly attended to.

Black S. S. FARM SEEDS.

FARM SEEDS.

Black Sea Spring Wheat, the best and most productive variety for New England cultivation.

Spring Rye, English Barley; Corn, selected in the field from
the first ripe; Bedford Outs, not liable to blast; besides other

Satin Stripe Mouselin de Laines, Challies, Satin de Laines, &c. 50 PS. of Satin Stripe Mouselin de Laines a ne

30 Pa of Sain de Laines—Splendid Goods.
35 " Sain Stripe Challies.
25 " Figured Loliennes.
30 " more of Splendid Figured Silks.
Together with a great variety of meio and desirable coods this week receiving and for sale unusually chees. Worcester, April 14, 1841.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAIL ROAD, RAILROAD & STEAMBOAT LINE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW YORK.



SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The New York Steamboat Train now leaves be serept Sunday, at 6 o'clock, P. M., and Worcester every day except Sunday, at 6 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Nas, which at 8 p. M. Returning, will leave Norwish few Worcester and Boston, every morning, earest Meady, on the arrival of the Steamer from New York.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
Leave Norwich at 6 A. M. and 4 3-4 P. M., daily, (except Sundays.) Leave Worcester at 94 o'clock A. M., and 3 3-4 P. M.
Passengers leaving Boston at 64 A. M., or 1 P. M. or Springfield at 6 A. M., or 123 P. M., can proceed directly to Norwich; and those leaving Norwich at 6 A. M. can proceed directly, either to Boston or Springfield. MERCHANDISE TRAINS,

MERCHANDISE TRAINS,
Between Norwich and Worcester, daily, (Sendaya escepted) taking freight for Boston, Worcester, Spring
field, Norwich and New York.
Feb. 24.

T. WILLIS PRATT, Sap't.

Boston & Worcester Rail Road THE REAL PROPERTY.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT. On this road the accommodation trains will ran duly, except Sundays, as follows:—

Leave Boston at 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 1 P. M. and 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) P. M. Leave Worcester at 6 A. M., 9\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M. and 4 P. M. Stopping at the Way Stations.

The New York Steamboat Train will leave Butter for Norwich daily, except Sunday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., stopping only at Framingham.

for Norwich daily, except Sunday, at 4 o'clock, P.M. stopping only at Framingham.

Passengers for the accommodation Trains on the Western and Norwich Railroads will leave Boston 64 A.M., and 1 P.M.

Mail Train on Sunday, from Worcester at 6 A.M.: from Boston at 1 P.M.

All Baggage at the risk of its owner.

Fare to New York, \$5; to Norwich \$3; to Spingfield \$3; to Worcester \$1,50.

Freight taken as usual to Worcester, Springfield, Newwich and New York.

Merchandize for New York accived until 3 P.M.

Mar. 3. WM. PARKER, Sup't B. & W.R.

Western Rail Road. TO SPRINGFIELD, ALBANY, HARTFORD, NEW. HAVEN AND NEW-YORK.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT. SPRING ARRANGE TO A will run daily.

Sundays excepted, as follows, viz.

Sundays excepted, as follows, viz.

Sundays excepted, as follows, viz.

Boston at 6 \(\frac{1}{2} \) A. M.

1 P. M.

Springfield at 6 A. M.

1 P. M.

Passengers in the morning train will reach Albany, at 6 A. M. the following day, vin West Stockbridge, is season for the cars to Utica, and will arrive at Auburn, (370 miles) in 36 hours from Boston. A Stage also West Stockbridge, arriving same evening. Both lines connect with the Hudson Rail Road, at West Stockbridge, arriving same evening. Both lines connect with the Hudson Rail Road, at West Stockbridge, arriving same evening. Both lines connect with the Hudson Rail Road, at West Stockbridge, arriving same evening. Both lines connect with the Hudson Rail Road, at West Stockbridge, arriving same evening. Both lines connect with the Hudson Rail Road, at West Stockbridge, arriving same are stored by Ware and Enfield; from Palmer to Three Rivers, Belchertown, and Amherst; from Wilbraham to South Hadley and Northampton, arriving at N. at 3 P. M.; first Palmer to Monson.

Stages leave Springfield for Pittsfield on Targetic.

ley and Northampton, arriving at N. at 3 P. M.; first Palmer to Mosson.

Stages leave Springfield for Pittsfield on Tuesdays Thursday, and Saturday, on arrival of the train from Baton, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, passengers can leave Springfield at 5 A. M., and reach Pittsfield, via Lee, the same day.

For Hartlord, New Haven and New York. A Stagleaves Springfield deily, for Hartford, on the arrival of the train from Boston, arriving at Hartford at 5½ P. M. Passengers can take the cars at Hartford, are at moring, and reach New Haven in senson for the steambest in New York arriving at New York at 1 P. M. This is the only day route to New York at 1 P. M. This is the only day route to New York at 1 P. M. This is passing through Greenfield, breakfasting at Brattleberg and reach Haverhill, N. H., via Hanover, the same day FARES.

Worcester to Clappville S0,25—to Palmer \$1,18

Warren 80 -to Albany

Sundays excepted. G.W. WHISTLER, Cabinet Furniture and Chain

Mar. 3.



ANSFORD WOOD, Agent, at his Ware Room Main et., a few doors south Thomas's Temperature

Main et., a few doors south Thomas's Temperson
Exchange, WORCESTER,
Has for sale, and is constantly manufacturings variety
of CABINET FURNITURE, consisting in part of Edeboards; Secretaries; French Bareaus; Grecius, Disiptent towelf beam Bedsteads, and various other kinds, sal
a large assortment of Sofas and Mahogany Recking
Chairs. Mahogany Pulpits and Communion Tables made to

order.

Mahogany Looking Glass, Portrait & Picture Frank
Pulm leaf and Hair Mattresses and Festhers, &c.
CIIAIKS of every descripsion, for sale Wholesale and
Retail, at the above place, as low as can be bought elsewhere.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and essential the same for thomastys as to prices and quality.

for themselves as to prices and quality. STEN, CHARR & ORNAMIN TAR PARTURAS.

And Gilding, done at the same place by FRANCIS WOOD. Worcester, April 8, 1840. Goodwin's Town Officer,

The mest ripe; Bedford Oats, not hable to blast; besides other varieties.

GRASS SEEDS.

Herds Grass, Buck Wheat, Red Top, Northern and Southern; Bird Seeds, Clover, Northern and Southern; White Dutch Honeysurkle; Lucerne, or French Clover; Millet; Orchard Grass—wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

FLOWER SEEDS, ROOTS, VINES, SHRUBS, AND TREES, of all kinds, furnished to order, and delivered at any part of the city, free of expense.

Catalogues, containing a complete list of all the seeds offered at the establishement, may be obtained grains.

Orders may be sent by stagemen, and the different expresses, they will be forwarded the same day.

CHARLES P. BOSSON, Seedsman No. 45 NorthMarket Stre6t.

BOOIS and Shoes,

REPAIRED at short notice, of the best sto b, and by the most faithful workmen, at JEREMIAH BOND'S SHOES OAK.

April 7, 1841.

GOOdWin's TOWN Officer, which will be power and daty of Municipal Officers, tends with all the Forms necessary for transacting lows, path and school business. Fourth edition, revised and not school business. Fourth edition, revised and retail, at the lowest cash of the Publisher of Civil Officers, tends of the Duties of Civil Officers, being a competent of the Luce of Civil Officers, being a competent of the Duties of Civil Officers, being a competent of the Luce of Civil Officers, being a competent of the Luce of Civil Officers, tends of the Luce of Civil Officers, tends of the Duties of Civil Officers, tends of the Publisher of the Publisher, with experiment of the Luce of Civil Officers, tends of the Duties of Civil Officers, being a competent of the Duties of Civil Officers, being a competent of the Duties of Civil Officers, being a competent of the Duties of Civil Officers, being a competent of the Duties of Civil Officers, being a competent of the Laws of Massachusetts, with reference to the neighboring States upon those subjects, with experiment of the Duties of Civil Officers, being a competent of the Duties of Civil Officers, being a competent of the Duties